THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

PURSUIT OF GENERAL PRICE.

Official Despatch from Gen. Sanborn.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, SPRINGFIELD, November 12.—To Major General Pleasonton:—I have just returned from Caseville, and will forward my official report of the campaign in a few days. No one has fired a shot at the enemy since the battle of Newtonia, where the enemy gained great advantage over Blunt at first, but my command got up in time to turn the enemy's right, and the tide of things.

The enemy lost very largely in men and horses in Northern Arkansas, and the border.

My idea was, and is now, that when we got him below Newtonia and the region of grain mills and cattle, we should not crowd him any more, but rather make an effort to hold him in this land of starvation, as we would a garrison out of supplies, until his army broke up and divided. Deserters were very numerous while Price was in this section, but I have seen none that have left him since he was pushed off towards his supplies.

My own view is that all the efforts of General Curtis to drive the enemy—and they have been great and entitle him to credit—have been to our detriment and the enemy's advantage, for I believe one-half of his army would have deserted north of the Arkansas, had it not been for the fear of the pursuing foe, and the pursuit has been expensive; but the enemy has suffered badly, and all should be satisfied, I suppose. My despatches from General Thayer indicate that the troops on the Arkansas will not attack Price.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

FROM PETERSBURG.

STATEMENT OP A DESERTER.

Terrible Condition of Southern Society.

The Norfolk *Old Dominion* of yesterday says:

"We had a long conversation with a deserter from the 12th Virginia Infantry, belonging to the 4th Brigade of Mahone's Corps, yesterday, by the name of McFarland. He has been in the Rebel service ever since the 19th of April, 1861, and has participated in all the important engagements of the war in Virginia since that period. He is a printer by trade, and was formerly employed on the Petersburg *Express*. He says the Rebel army is extremely despondent, and thinks they cannot hold out beyond the present winter. But few of the officers are confident of securing the independence of the Confederacy, but aver that Grant can never take Richmond by direct assault. He thinks it is possible, in case of the capture of the Southside road, that Lee will be compelled to evacuate that city. Lee, he says, was never in better health, and wears well. Mahone, 'the Phil. Kearney of the Rebel army, is described as being an extremely small man, about five feet high, and weighing about one hundred pounds. The sentiment in his old brigade, he says, is very favorable towards a re-establishment of the old Union, and if it could be submitted to ballot, he thinks the vote would stand five to one in favor of peace and Union. The citizens are very despondent, having scarcely any hope of ultimate success in establishing their Confederacy. Everything is subordinate to the army, and the immense number of women and children who are fed at the expense of the city and the Government have to wait until the wants of the soldiers are satisfied, and what is then left over is given to them. Society, he says, is in a dreadfully demoralized condition, and reeks with rottenness and corruption. Jeff. Davis is beginning to visibly show the effects of the tremendous wear and tear upon him, and his health is in a failing condition. He says there are a great number of deserters from our side in and around Richmond and Petersburg, and that they are mostly substitutes and bounty-jumpers, with a plenty of money. In accordance with his late proclamation, Jeff. Davis gives them employment, if they wish it, in the Government workshops, or if preferable, gives them free transportation to Mexico, Ireland, Germany, or France. Those who want to cross the water are put on board blockade-runners, and are sent out from the ports of Wilmington or Charleston. A great number of them, he says, prefer Bermuda as the point of destination. Mr. McFarland thinks he has now had enough of it, and is perfectly willing to resign his military honors, and retire once more to the peaceful walks of life."

How Sherman's Soldiers Voted.

IMMENSE MAJORITIES FOR LINCOLN.

The Louisville *Journal* says:—"We have received the following by mail from Kingston, Georgia. General Sherman was unwilling to have them forwarded by telegraph, for fear the location of the troops would be prematurely made public and reach the Rebels:—

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
21st Wisconsin	86	311
21st Michigan	74	334
94th Ohio	17	209
18th Kentucky	45	105
31st Ohio	17	220
89th Ohio	35	157
92d Ohio	15	316
17th Ohio	26	302
105th Ohio	1	275
21st Ohio	44	206
74th Ohio	69	143
13th Michigan	240	491
69th Ohio	56	128
33d Ohio	111	214
38th Ohio	8	250
14th Ohio	55	173
26th Missouri	8	240
79th Penn. (detachment)	19	20
Total	904	4057
Lincoln's majority		3153

"These votes are official of regiments in the 1st and 3d Divisions of the 14 h Corps, and they comprise all the forces that were at Kingston on the 9th, but where they were on the 15th it is premature to state. The votes of the various regiments show them to be quite full, generally, for there is a large percentage in each of persons unqualified to exercise the elective franchise."

Escape of Peterson, the Rebel Spy and Mail-Carrier.

George Peterson, who was tracked from Canada to Alexandria, Va., by detectives, and arrested there on the 11th instant as a Rebel spy and mail-carrier, made his escape from the Old Capitol prison last night, under the following circumstances:—The sentinels on posts Nos. 12 and 7 permitted Peterson, under some excuse which he offered, to go into a yard by a way and in violation of the rules of the prison. Peterson having disguised himself, and having succeeded in passing the sentinels on the posts above-named, between 6 and 7 o'clock, made his way into the employees' mess-room.

Here he is supposed to have found an iron chisel, left in the room by the gas fitters, with which he broke open the door of the mess-room, which enabled him to cross the passage to the female department. In the passage-way he picked the lock and forced off the wooden braces, which were deemed sufficient to prevent escape. This enabled Peterson to enter the store-room of the prison. When in this room he again succeeded in picking the lock and breaking the bolt of the door, by which means he entered the front office (second room, first floor, in the southern portion of the building). From this office Peterson made his way into the street.

Peterson is a rather intelligent man, about 24 years of age; about five feet seven and a half inches high; weighs about 130 or 135 pounds; genteel address; sound white teeth, and has a peculiarly positive utterance in his conversation.—*Washington Star.*

—Nothing could be more magnificent than the vintage has been this year in all parts of France. In the wine districts there was a superabundance of grapes. The proprietors of vineyards were actually perplexed to know what to do, their usual supply of casks having long been filled, while the coopers, although at work day and night, were utterly unable to supply the demand.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

Part of Sherman's Army Near Selma.

REBELS REPORT THAT HE IS MOVING ON MOBILE.

Rebel Wail Over the Miserable Condition of the Confederacy.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The Richmond *Whig* of Wednesday says that General Sherman has sent a part of his army towards Selma, Alabama, indicating a movement to take the city of Mobile.

Sheridan and Sherman to be Crushed.

The *Whig* urges the calling out of a special force of seventy-five thousand men to put an end to Generals Sherman and Sheridan.

Miserable Condition of the South.

It assails the Rebel Congress as incompetent, &c., and sets up a dismal wail over their condition.

A New Loan.

Rumors of a new loan are prevalent here.

Rebel papers claim that Breckinridge has recently repulsed our forces at Bull's Gap, East Tennessee.

LATER AND BETTER.

Indications that Sherman has Gone to Savannah.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—There is intense excitement here over the news from General Sherman.

The latest news received here from the South indicates he has gone to Savannah, and that he will also take Mobile and other cities, perhaps Charleston.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

The Government Robbed of One Million Dollars by New York Brewers.

THREE WHOLESALE DISTILLERIES INVOLVED.

THE DEFRAUDERS ARRESTED.

BOSTON, November 18.—The *Advertiser* publishes the following special despatch:—

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The revenue officers in the Ninth Congressional District of New York have just discovered a fraud of the most stupendous kind, involving three of the largest breweries in the country. The proprietors have been arrested, and the breweries, with all their appurtenances, as well as the stock on hand, have been seized. The aggregate value of the property is not less than one million dollars, all of which will be confiscated if the case is made out against the offenders, and half of the proceeds of the property will go to the persons discovering the fraud. The parties charged with fraud have been distilling for a long time without a license, without making any returns, and without paying a tax of any kind.

Council of War at Fortress Monroe—The Florida.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 15.—A council of war is being held here; you may look for something stirring shortly. There is no news to-day. The *Florida* is still in the offing.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 18.

The Navy.

Admiral Farragut is asserted to-day to be "the coming man" for Secretary of the Navy.

The Treasury Department.

The acceptance of the Treasury portfolio by Robert J. Walker is said to be contingent upon a satisfactory arrangement of his own private affairs.

Personal.

Major-General Banks remains still in Washington.

It may be considered certain that Mr. Fessenden will resign his Secretaryship of the Treasury to return to the Senate, to which he holds his calling and election sure.

General Grant's Official Report.

General Grant has not yet written his official report of the grand campaign from the Rapidan to the James; and has determined not to do so until he captures Petersburg and Richmond, as, until that is achieved, he will not have reached his objective, nor the campaign its logical conclusion.

The War Office Offered to Gen. Butler.

The physical prostration of Secretary Stanton rendering his withdrawal from the War Office inevitable, the President, according to a widespread and strongly fortified desire, tendered the position to General Butler yesterday in person. It is understood that the General, for the present at least, declined the honor, and left for more active operations at the front.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

Indications that Peace Propositions Will be Presented to the Rebel Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—There is every probability that within a short time Commissioners will be appointed by the President to present propositions of peace to the Rebels at Richmond. The pressure upon him to do so was very strong before the election. Since then he has been convinced that the adoption of this policy will completely silence the Copperhead faction and gratify a large majority of the nation.

The course of the Administration has been foreshadowed in Forney's editorials, in General Butler's speech, and in various other ways. It received additional importance from the fact that Mr. Lincoln particularly complimented General Butler upon that portion of his speech at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and that he reiterated these peace sentiments in his address to the Maryland State Republican Committee.

It is represented that the South have recently admitted that slaves already free are to remain free, and that for a continuance of war on their part, the South has indicated its readiness to abolish slavery. Thus, the great bone of contention is removed, and Mr. Lincoln may now, with propriety, present his programme of peace to the Rebel leaders. It is considered a great card; and commissioners for that purpose will undoubtedly be appointed, if they have not already been selected, to proceed to Richmond for this purpose.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The Army Reported to Have Left Atlanta on the 12th.

PROBABLE MOVEMENT UPON AUGUSTA.

LATEST INFORMATION FROM HOOD.

HIS ARMY AT FLORENCE AND CORINTH.

General Thomas' Army at Pulaski, Tennessee.

[NOTE.—A despatch was published in a Cincinnati paper of yesterday, giving some details of the departure of General Sherman's columns from Atlanta, on the 9th or 12th, and their possible concentration at Augusta, which the War Department deems contraband, and we therefore refrain from publishing the report.]

Intelligence from Rebel Sources.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Richmond papers of Tuesday received here, furnish intelligence from Georgia up to the 14th inst. They state that Sherman left Atlanta on the 12th, moving northward, though they doubtless mean by that eastward on a northerly line.

General Hood's Movements, Strength, and Position.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, November 15.—The Rebel army is still concentrated in the vicinity of Florence. One corps—S. D. Lee's—is upon this side of the river; the remainder of the army remains comparatively quiet on the south side. The Rebels have a good pontoon bridge from one shore to the other. The whole army is probably thirty thousand strong, embracing Lee's Corps, 7000; Cheatham's Corps, 6000; Stewart's Corps, 7000; Dick Taylor's Corps, 6000; and 5000 cavalry. Hood has also seventy pieces of artillery.

Our cavalry, General Croxton's especially, has skirmishing every day with the enemy's cavalry, mostly in the neighborhood of Shoal creek. The roads throughout that region of country are in a bad condition, on account of the recent rains, and wholly unsuited to military operations. This may for some time prevent anything very serious taking place in this quarter. Besides, it is still a question as to whether the Rebel demonstrations at Florence, like that at Johnsonville, is not a mere feint movement, and whether Hood and Beauregard do not design establishing themselves, if they can, at some point on the Mississippi river.

Sherman's Movements

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Tuesday last says:—

We had a conversation yesterday with a gentleman who had just arrived in this city direct from Atlanta, having left there on Friday, November 6.

Every arrangement had been made for a gigantic movement in some direction. One corps had already moved out of the city, and others were to follow, but had not done so up to the hour of his departure, in consequence of the illness of General Sherman.

Sherman expresses the utmost indifference as to Hood's movements, and says Thomas has sufficient troops to attend to him and prevent his returning South.

The officers and men of Sherman's army were never in better spirits or more confident of success. They regard this as the great movement of the war.

Most of our prisoners, heretofore confined at Andersonville, have been removed to Augusta, and as that place is directly in the line, Sherman will probably take it. They stand a good chance for a speedy release.

No private property in Atlanta had been burned or destroyed, nor was it expected that it would be.

From Atlanta to Augusta is 171 miles; from Augusta to Charleston 121 miles; to Savannah 136 miles. But, as our contemporary remarks, "the country is not difficult; no mountain ranges lie in the way to make transportation laborious; such as Rosecrans met in Tennessee in his campaign against Chattanooga; no passes or defiles present easily defensible positions to an opposing force; the whole region, both in the south and east, is rich in food, and has been untouched by the war.

The Chicago *Journal* says:—"A furloughed officer of Sherman's Staff states that he has been ordered, when his leave expires, to rejoin his command at Savannah. Hood is said to be on the line of the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad. Forrest has not joined him, but is again moving towards Kentucky."

The Force under Sherman—His Army 50,000 Strong—Rebel Dash on Atlanta.

From the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—A gentleman from Sherman's headquarters, at Kingston, Ga., says that General Sherman is by this time some distance on the war path. His army consists of

14th Corps, General Jeff. C. Davis.
16th Corps, General Osterhaus.
17th Corps, General Blair.
20th Corps, General Slocum.

These, with 15,000 under Kilpatrick, and a brigade of artillery, make a total force of about 50,000 men, splendidly equipped, and supplied with every appliance of war. All the public buildings, depots, manufactories, &c., in Atlanta are rendered worthless, and the railroads north and south of the city, and all surrounding defensive works destroyed. There is to be no turning back, and nothing left behind of value to the enemy.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 18.—William Holland, a Democratic State Senator, recently elected from Dorchester county, Maryland, has resigned his office. This requires a new election, and will enable the Union men to elect a Union Senator, which will make the Maryland Senatorial delegation stand equal, and with the Lieutenant-Governor, who presides and has the casting vote, will make it one Union majority.

The Court-Martial sitting here has been again reorganized, with Major-General Stahl at its head. The case of Bollean, of the 24 Delaware Infantry, for murdering the German Coz, two days ago, will come before this Court to-morrow.

Extensive preparations are being made here to give the soldiers a grand Thanksgiving dinner. Handsome donations are being made towards it.

Gold operators continue much excited—some have lost heavily.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night *Stradella* was given and enthusiastically received. It is one of Habelmann's fine parts, where his personal grace as well as his fine voice is displayed. His talent as an actor is essentially comic rather than tragic, and he and Formes, as the two brigands, delighted the house, being enthusiastically encored. Formes, for whom an apology was printed, thought better of his sore throat, and appeared as "Malvolio," enjoying the fun he made himself and singing in his best style. Mad'lle Carissa is not a sympathetic artist—her voice is very thin and wiry, and often out of tune.

Himmer sang the grand piece of the opera, the last prayer, in the most impressive manner. He is an artist of the highest order of art. To-night *Fidelio*, with a magnificent cast—Johannsen, Hermanns, Himmer, Steinecke. *Fidelio* will be the gem of the season which has been so brilliant.

LUCILLE WESTERN AS CAMILLE.—This evening Miss Western will appear in that great character, of the younger Dumas, which secured for him so universal a fame as a sentimental novelist. As a love story of deep interest there is perhaps no novel that has been so widely read, while its appearance in a dramatized form is equally as well known in this country as are many of Shakespeare's plays. Of the Anglicized editions of the drama, that by Matilda Heron is considered the most truthful to the original, and the most interesting. This edition, by the permission of the authoress, is produced to-night, on the occasion of Miss Western's benefit.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—MRS. BOWERS gives us her farewell benefit this evening, playing the *Lady of Lyons* and *Faint Heart*. We regret to see so accomplished an actress leaving us, for we know what we have, but know not what we may have.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams takes a benefit at this theatre. Three popular pieces.

A NEW REBEL PIRATICAL SCHEME.

An Extensive Plot and its Frustration.

CONCENTRATION OF REBEL ROBBERS AT HAVANA.

Their Proposed Operations on the Pacific Coast.

PROBABLE ARREST OF THE PIRATES.

Narrow Escape of the California and Pacific Steamers.

We have been in possession, for some time past, of highly interesting and important information derived from Havana, in regard to a proposed Rebel plan for capturing American passenger steamers upon the Pacific Ocean. Hitherto we have refrained from giving the facts publicity, lest a premature announcement should tend to defeat measures that had been taken to frustrate the plot, and arrest the parties thereto. Now that any danger of that sort is over, we are at liberty to show how narrowly we have escaped the necessity of recording another *Roanoke* affair, only on a larger scale, upon the waters of the Pacific.

The details of the plot in question were consummated at Havana some time since, under the approval of S. R. Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy. Its leader and manager was Thomas A. Hogg, holding a commission in the Rebel Navy as Master, who, with a party of from sixteen to twenty men, left Havana for Panama, New Grenada, the last of September or early in October, for the purpose of gaining on board the Panama Railroad Company's fine steamer *Guatemala*, seizing her at sea, and then using her as a pirate vessel to capture steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, plying between Panama and San Francisco.

The party were all well armed, and abundantly supplied with ammunition concealed in their baggage. They were to take passage in the *Guatemala* for different Central American ports, so as not to excite suspicion. He was to go on board first, carrying his baggage, which was to contain nothing suspicious. If it was not searched, his followers were to convey on board their trunks subsequently, with the arms and ammunition concealed in them.

The seizure of the vessel was not to be attempted until she had got to a point upon the Central American coast, some two hundred miles from Panama, where there was no danger of falling in with any craft that could give notice of the change of command of the *Guatemala*, when it had been effected. No serious difficulty was apprehended in taking possession of the *Guatemala*, as her officers were not likely to anticipate any danger, and were expected to be found entirely off their guard and without the means of resistance in their hands.

The *Guatemala* carries two guns for her own protection from privateers. Relying upon these for offensive purposes, the pirates then proposed to cruise for the passenger and specie-carrying steamers of the California trade, until they had captured at least one of them, with which, probably, they would have essayed a trip across the Pacific to East Indian waters, provided they could obtain the necessary coal by capture of some of the colliers constantly engaged in carrying steamer supplies of fuel to Central American ports, Panama, Acapulco, San Juan del Sur, and San Francisco. Ultimately the conspirators hoped to follow up their success by proceeding, in the *Guatemala*, to the coast of Northern California, and there making a raid against Ben. Halliday's line of steamers, between San Francisco, Oregon, and British Columbia.

Fortunately, the scheme was discovered by some means, and we presume information must have been sent direct from Havana to the Isthmus, in time to frustrate the execution, as we hear on private authority from Panama, that the parties known to be implicated were all there and at Aspinwall, as late as the 4th of this month, and were known to the United States Consuls at both places, to the Commanders of the Panama Railroad Company's steamers, and to the United States Naval Commander in the port of Panama.

It appears that the desperadoes arrived too late for the *Guatemala*, a portion of them having gone to Aspinwall, via St. Thomas. The *Guatemala* sailed on the 25th of October. The next Panama railroad steamer for Central American ports was the *Salvador*, to sail on the 10th instant, and it was understood at Panama that the piratical party were to take passage in her. If they did so they were promptly arrested after their arrival on board, every arrangement having been made for that purpose.

Nothing have prevented their capture, probably, unless the fact shall have leaked out at Panama that they were suspected; in which event, of course, they would not be likely to place themselves under the American flag, where their seizure would be free from international embarrassment.

Master Hogg (sometimes called Egerton), we understand, is a native of Baltimore, who has lived some time in New Orleans. His chief officer is a man named Bradshaw, who claims to have once been a commander of the *Guatemala*; Edward J. Norville, a native of Baltimore, but now of Mobile, is Hogg's Master; William Black, of New Orleans, is Purser; Edward Swain, of New Orleans, Midshipman; Thomas Reynolds of New Orleans, Master's Mate; John Hoddle (alias Smith), is Engineer; Timothy O'Grady and George March, of New York, are Quartermasters; and among the crew are Robert Lyons, and men by the name of Higgins, Stoddard, and Sullivan. We hope to hear, by the next arrival from the Isthmus, that all the above-named parties, and some whose names we have not given, are safe on board an American cruiser at Panama, unless, indeed, they arrive here in charge of United States officers, simultaneously with the announcement of their capture.—*N. Y. Times.*

The United States Steamer "Niphon" at Boston.

BOSTON, November 18.—The United States steamer *Niphon* arrived here to-day from the blockading fleet off Wilmington. She touched at Norfolk to land the prisoners taken on board the prize steamer *Annie*, which was captured by the *Wilderness* and *Niphon*.

The *Niphon* was sent here for repairs.

The Decline in Gold.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Gold has declined to 211¼ since the board.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 50. Noon, 55. 1 P. M. 53. Wind, N. W.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 75 men, of whom 5 enlisted for five years, 59 for three years, 9 for two years, and 2 for one year. They were credited as follows:—First Ward, 2; Fourth Ward, 1; Fifth Ward, 5; Sixth Ward, 1; Seventh Ward, 5; Ninth Ward, 2; Tenth Ward, 5; Eleventh Ward, 2; Twelfth Ward, 1; Thirteenth Ward, 3; Fifteenth Ward, 19; Eighteenth Ward, 5; Twentieth Ward, 3; Twenty-first Ward, 3; Twenty-second Ward, 9; Twenty-third Ward, 10. Recruiting is now progressing finely, about three hundred men per week being mustered into the service and credited to the wards of Philadelphia. It will be observed that some of the wards receive larger credits than others. This is owing to the fact that those successfuls wards are offering a small premium of five and ten dollars, while other wards are doing nothing at all, their old draft committees being no longer in existence. By a proper effort Philadelphia could easily secure enough men to fill her share of quota for a call of a half million of men, should one be made. Why don't the wards go to work? Men are easily obtained now, but as soon as a call is made they will become scarce, and high bounties will have to be paid. It is easier for the wards to pay a premium of five dollars now than wait until a call is made and pay fifty dollars, and even then have trouble in filling their quota.

ROBBERY.—A night or two since a store at No. 302 Green Street was entered and a few articles stolen.

WHAT NEXT?—On this rainy day, when the damp, bleak atmosphere hangs like a pall over the populace, when there is a scarcity in city news, and when even an advance in gold or "file," stock, or the solution of the oft-repeated question, "Where is Sherman going?" fail to raise the spirits of the people, we do not know that we can pen a more interesting paragraph than that relating to a new invention of some ingenious Yankee (of course), which deserves to rank with rotary churns and sewing machines. It is nothing more nor less, *paterfamilias*, than a baby-tender, said to be in its operation as gentle as a mother's knee.

For a few months, of course, the baby will take its oblivious ease in a cradle. This is the first form the invention assumes. Next the cradle can be changed at will into a little couch, adjusted at any angle, and when it (the baby) is able to sit up, the couch may be made a chair, with a place for playthings in front, while the child can dance up and down, aided by the vertical spring. When the child is able to stand, a support, revolving in the centre, sustains it in its efforts to stop; and when it has learned to walk, a hobby-horse attached, instead of a cradle, affords healthful exercise and amusing pastime. The machine is also capable of being transmuted into a nursery chair for the table; and when not in use for babies, becomes a handsome ottoman. The only question is whether the babies will tolerate any such innovation upon their rights to be tossed and rocked by misses and dotting mammas. Will they not soon discover the base substitution, and raise a grand protest against such a mechanical expedient? We shall see.

A WORK OF MERIT.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brother have published to-day the most recent production of Mrs. Henry Wood, the Charlotte Bronte of to-day, under the title of "Oswald Cray." To procure this work, the publishers have spared neither exertion nor expense. Over three thousand dollars have been expended in its preparation. It is only necessary to mention the name of the author to recommend the work to our fiction-loving public. The above production is fraught with deep interest and admirably delineated characters. After several years of literary labor, Mrs. Wood has procured a richness and purity of style which can only be acquired by long practice. Severe literary labor has produced a serious attack of sickness, but the reputation she has acquired is more than a recompense for her suffering. The present work is equal in plot and superior in style to "East Lynne." It is her *chef d'œuvre*. We cordially recommend it to our readers.

DEDICATION OF THE GREAT CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.—The dedication of the great work on which, for eighteen years, a corps of workmen has been engaged, will take place on Sunday next. A full description of the edifice was published recently in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. In another column will be found the order of the committee of arrangements relative to entrance into the Cathedral. It is both necessary and proper that such a system should be adopted, on account of the great crowds that will congregate around the centre of attraction. To those who are entitled to visit the edifice we would advise to read with care the advertisement. We give a synopsis of the order. The holders of red and blue tickets will enter between nine and ten o'clock at the gates on Summer street, below Eighteenth. The holders of green tickets at the door at Nineteenth and Vine streets. Special ticket holders enter at the gate on Race street. No carriages are allowed in the space before the Cathedral.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—This morning Hiram Darley, a young man, twenty years of age, an American by birth, was arrested at the clothing store of Mr. John Selberlich, No. 343 N. Second street, on the charge of passing a counterfeit Treasury bill, of the denomination of $50. Darley had purchased a coat for $15, and the bill was tendered in payment. The spurious character of the bill was ascertained a few minutes afterwards, and Darley was arrested by Officers Johnson and Leibrick, and locked up in the Station House, Third, below Green street. It is alleged that the same fellow attempted to pass a similar bill on the keeper of a lager beer saloon, in Vine street, near Third, a few days since.

The counterfeit is pronounced a lithograph, of a very faint color, and has evidently been touched up. To those not used to the appearance of the genuine, the counterfeit is a dangerous one. Those who have had bills of the description named passed upon them during the past week had better call at the Station House and take a look at Darley.

POSTAL.—During the progress of the war an immense amount of mail matter has been transmitted through the Philadelphia Post Office to soldiers in the army. Complaint is made that in a majority of cases the packages arrive either here or at Washington with the wrappers destroyed or the address so mutilated that they cannot be forwarded, and are, therefore, necessarily sent to the dead letter office. If persons sending would take the precaution to write on a card or slip of paper the full name of the officer or soldier for whom the package is intended, the number of the regiment and corps to which he is attached, as well as the name and post office address of the person by whom it is sent, and fasten the card or slip thus addressed securely to the contents of the package, inside the wrapper, it will in all cases insure their safe delivery or their prompt return to the owner.

UP IN THE AIR.—Professor Lowe, the balloonist, is still making daily and nightly ascensions when the weather is not stormy, from his balloon grounds, Fifteenth and Coates streets. Among those who made ascensions yesterday, were the following:—William Graff, James G. Dixon, Frank Herrington, Wilhelm Olsen, Wilhelm Neilson, John Degenkolv, Waldemar Fischer, A. Andersen, Peter Gilnet, John Stevens, No. 809 Arch street, Henry L. Smith and wife, Mrs. Carroll Reuben Wickerhamand wife, John Carson, and Francis Delvaries. Messrs. H. Richards, D. A. Walker, and G. Gillig, made ascensions on Monday. These ascensions are becoming daily more and more popular with the public.

THE "PASS" BUSINESS.—The different passenger railway companies of this city have in contemplation the adoption of a plan which will prevent the use of "free tickets" on the roads other than by the parties justly entitled to them. It is proposed that persons who have a right to avail themselves of this privilege shall, on application for such tickets, forward their *cartes de visite*, upon the opposite side of which will be printed or engraved the "pass." Of course, when such tickets are presented to conductors, they have only to compare the picture with the person presenting the pass, and the right is at once established. The idea is a novel one, and would no doubt accomplish the object desired.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS CLUB.—It is contemplated by the Philadelphia Press Club to make arrangements for the delivery of a course of lectures before the Club during the winter season. It is proposed for this purpose to obtain the services of the distinguished literary men of the country, particularly those connected with the newspaper press. Among those casually mentioned were the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Horace Greeley, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. George Francis Train, and Bayard Taylor, Esq.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO FEMALES.—This morning at an early hour a row occurred at a low house, in Water street, above Dock, between two women. One of them seized a case-knife and stabbed the other, Mary Brown, in the temple, inflicting a severe cut. The party who inflicted the wound is known by no other name than "Dolly," and succeeded in making her escape. The wounded woman was taken to the hospital. Her injuries are not dangerous.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—This morning the soldiers' vote, so far as counted, footed up as follows:—

Lincoln	3097
McClellan	1583
Lincoln's majority	1514

The 198th Regiment polled 140 votes for Mr. Lincoln and 69 for McClellan. Company H, 57th Regiment, 29 for Lincoln and 6 for McClellan.

REMOVED.—This morning the transparencies of the Soldiers' Campaign Club, in front of the Commonwealth Building, Chesnut street, above Sixth, were removed. These transparencies were the finest and handsomest displayed in any part of the city, and were the last remaining relics of the late Presidential contest.

RECOGNIZED.—The man who died from injuries received by falling off one of the cars on the Junction railroad, as stated yesterday, was recognized as Charles Colton, a son of Charles Colton, Sr., corner of Broad and Walnut streets.

RETURNING TO THEIR REGIMENTS.—The furloughed soldiers in our city are fast disappearing, and leaving for their regiments. In a few days more, very few officers or privates will be seen promenading our thoroughfares.

ANOTHER STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The Shiffler Hose Company was located by City Councils as a steam fire engine company.

ROBBERY IN JERSEY CITY.—WM. DAVIS, CHARLES L. DAVIS, and CHARLES HOWARD, were arrested in this city a few days since by Detective CARLIN and officer CROFT, upon the charge of robbery. They are alleged to have forced an entrance into the store of Mr. STEPHEN B. MASTERS, at No. 66 Montgomery street, in Jersey City, on the night of the 6th inst., by forcing open the shutters of the back window. The article stolen consisted of fine cutlery and hosiery, and a small amount of money. The defendants had a hearing before Alderman WELSTEAD, at the Central Station, on Wednesday afternoon, and were committed, with the exception of CHARLES L. DAVIS, who entered bail for a further hearing yesterday afternoon. He failed to make his appearance yesterday, and his bail was forfeited.

The accused were arrested at the United States Hotel, on Market street, where they boarded. Their rooms were searched, and articles recovered, which were identified by Mr. MASTERS as his property.

On the person of one of the defendants was found a counterfeit ten dollar bill, which had been stolen from the money drawer in the store in which the robbery was committed.

WM. DAVIS and HOWARD were sent to prison to answer the charge at court.

SOMETHING NEEDING CORRECTION.—The unpardonable irregularity with which the refuse ashes of the city are collected at the present time is very annoying to house-keepers. Boxes, barrels, and other receptacles for ashes are set out on the sidewalks on the days designated by the Inspector for the visits of the ash-carts, but instead of their contents being carted away promptly at the appointed time, they remain for days on the pavement before being removed by the carts, if, indeed, they are not stolen by prowling vagabonds in the meantime. The star of this latter annoyance is the cause of still more ashes to housekeepers, who, to prevent it, are kept busy lugging in their barrels, and out again, until the boon of having their ashes removed is accorded them. Complaints are frequently made of this annoying irregularity, and also of the slovenly manner in which the work is done, when it is done, that they always succeed in depositing a portion of their ashes in the cart, and the rest on the sidewalk and on the clothes and in the eyes of passing pedestrians. In short, as it is now managed, the collecting of ashes by the city carts is a positive nuisance, and should be remedied at once.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal in *style, fit, make* and *material*, from 20 to 50 per cent. *less* than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

VANDALISM.—The Washington *Star* says:—Persons of both sexes have been guilty of clipping pieces from the window curtains, sofa, lounge and chair covers at the President's house. They even go so far as to pull the paper in from the walls, and steal the brackets from the windows, and tassels from the curtains. This practice is indulged in to secure relics of visits to the Presidential mansion. Three ladies of high position have been caught in the act within a few days, one of whom fainted. Uncle Abe has to wear the tails of the dress coat he bought of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, last summer, in his pockets, to keep the ladies from clipping them off.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

CHOICE CARAMELS,
Chocolate, Vanilla, Cocoanut, and
Punch Caramels Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—The celebrated Florence Sewing Machines are now in use in our first families of Philadelphia, and they are justly regarded as "household treasures." Hundreds of parties have found it economy to sell their machines at half prices, and even less, and purchase the Florence. Every machine sold at No. 630 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned. No charge for instruction either at the office or at the residence of the purchaser. Circulars and samples of sewing sent on receipt of stamp.

WHO MINDS A COLD—It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way, and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in Bronchitis or Consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, avoid those dreadful alternatives? Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

VANILLA ROASTED ALMONDS,
Of rare quality. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

WE INVITE the attention of our readers to the large Blank Books manufactured by Moss & Co., for the new national banks and railroad companies; they can be seen piled up in the windows of their store on Chesnut street; they are most durable and massive, and for beauty of workmanship unsurpassed. The different oil companies will find it to their advantage to call on Moss & Co. before ordering their books for the New Year.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes,
Suitable for Presents.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

FOR EVERY HOME—Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines are the simplest, cheapest, and best. They are lighter and easier to operate, simpler to learn, quicker in action, and less liable to get out of order than any other Sewing Machine. They use less than half the cotton of most other machines, and do much better and finer work. Indeed, no human testimony could be stronger than that which has been accorded to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for superiority over all others for family use, and for general manufacturing purposes.

To show the immense and growing popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, we would state that fifty thousand of them will have been manufactured this year, and nearly six thousand have been sold in Philadelphia alone. Instructions given at the residence of purchasers. Every machine warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory. We advise all to go to the elegant saleswoms of Wheeler & Wilson, No. 704 Chestnut street, and see these wonderful machines in operation. Our friends out of town should send for a circular and specimens of work.

ELEGANT STYLES of finely executed photographs are made at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. 13½-size Photographs in oil colors, Ivorytypes, and Cartes de Visite. See specimens.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
FRIDAY, November 18.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues dull and unsettled, with the exception of Government loans, which are firmly held. 5-20s sold at 103⅝@104¼, coupons off, an advance of ⅛; and 10-40s at 97; 110¼ was bid for 6s of 1881, which is a slight decline.

Railroad shares continue dull, with sales of Reading to notice at 67@67¼, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 65½; Camden and Amboy at 151; Little Schuylkill at 45½; Minehill at 69, a decline of ½; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 30½, and North Pennsylvania Railroad bonds at 100; 59¼ was bid for Philadelphia and Germantown; 80 for Lehigh Valley; 51 for Elmira preferred

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

NATIONAL ENTERPRISE.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way" is a sentiment too flattering to our national vanity to be allowed to sink into oblivion. The records of the past all declare that civilization always follows the course of the sun. Starting amid the plains of India, it gradually extended its benign influence over Syria and Egypt. Ages rolled by, and Greece received the warmth of its light; still later, Europe became illumined, and in the fifteenth century it followed the orb of day across the broad Atlantic, and continues its vivifying journey over a western world. New England, the birthplace of all "heresies and schisms," has also ushered into existence all the great ideas for moral and mental improvement. Her love of progress has caused her to commit many errors; but the blessings she has given to our common country far outnumber the evils she has inflicted. To the inventive genius of one of her sons the South owes the cotton jenny, the mainstay of slavery.

The incentives to exertion which she has radiated over the North, have caused flourishing villages and iron roads to spring up in all our "desert places." Over the whole land dashes the iron-horse, bearing from point to point, from farm to market, the fruits of the teeming industry of our people. The great cause of internal improvements owe a parent worthy of its magnitude. The Great Commoner, with his living eloquence, his irresistible logic, and his indomitable perseverance, fathered, fostered, and raised into successful operation the glorious system of natural internal improvement. Canals, railways, and highroads owe to him their existence. No sooner was the system suggested than Northern enterprise took it in hand and fostered it until it achieved perfection.

The grand crowning efforts of the system are now shortly to be completed. After years of defeat, through the non-advancing principle of the Southern autocrats, the Grand Pacific Railroad is fairly under way, and will shortly be completed. The new road will bound a continent, and steam will bear the products of the Atlantic coast across a world, for shipment in the sister ocean of the West. The grand triumph of enterprise will be accomplished, and the two great oceans of the globe be connected. The boasted triumph of laying the electric telegraph across the Atlantic sinks into insignificance when compared with this great victory over all the obstacles of nature. Mountains, rivers, plains, and deserts are spanned, and the bulwarks of creation subdued by the enterprise of man.

The command of Xerxes to remove a mountain in Greece received the indignant scoffings of all the historians of antiquity. What would have been their comments could we have foreseen the determination of a great people to lay a road of iron across a continent, leaping over rivers, crossing mountains, and scaling the battlements erected by Nature's God!

The conception of the work was sublime, the execution is the greatest monument to the skill of man. And first among the seven wonders of the world of the nineteenth century will rank, in futurity, the Pacific Railroad.

COMMODORE WINSLOW'S SPEECH.

Last Tuesday evening a banquet was given by the merchants and ship-owners of Boston in honor of Commodore Winslow. The Commodore made a most genial and pithy speech, in which he referred to Rebel sympathies in France, his experiences in Brest and elsewhere, the escape of the *Florida*, the fight with the *Alabama*, the way he was abused by the *Times*, and attacks in Parliament. The manner in which this speech reads, and the style in which the different allusions are made, suggest that it was delivered with a grace more nearly approaching to the French *bonhomie* than anything we have seen for some time. He thinks the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* nothing in comparison to the service rendered on blockade in mid-winter. Here is the Commodore's experiences at Brest:—

"When we entered Brest, which we did because "we had heard that the *Florida* was there, we "found all around us nothing else but secession in "feeling. It is true that, as a matter of etiquette, "the Admiral of the port extended to me a com- "plimentary dinner; and I must say that, as far as "his own feelings were concerned, I believe him "to be on the Union side, but I also believe him "to be an exception. We were met everywhere "by the secession influence. Why, the French "people believed that the Southern people were "fighting against an immense North, who had "their heels upon their necks and were trying to "keep them down. They knew nothing of the "question of slavery at all; they knew nothing "of the questions at issue. It was simply with "them a fight of the minority against the majo- "rity; if you know anything of Frenchmen, if "indeed you know anything of human nature, "you will know that man will always be for the "minority."

The Commodore was told that he could not go out until twenty-four hours after the *Florida* had sailed, but he left at a time when the Admiral had drawn the chains across the inner channel, and had given orders that no vessel should go out, piloting the ship himself. Unable to find the whereabouts of the *Georgia*, which he had received information of from the American Minister, he passed the Tagus and proceeded up the channel. He proceeded to Queenstown, where he was greeted with a secession reception similar to the one he enjoyed at Brest. His retort to the Admiral, whose idiosyncrasy it was to inform him that he must leave the port within twenty-four hours, and who ended a long debate by asking him to dinner, seems to afford the Commodore elation in the remembrance of it. The retort was that he (the Commodore) always required twenty-four hours' notice in accepting an invitation to dinner! As an evidence of one of many of the *Kearsarge's* good works, the Commodore says:—

"When we entered the British Channel, we "found it filled with American vessels, afraid to "venture out to sea. The secession agents had "been active in publishing the news that the "*Florida* was in one place, and the *Georgia* in "another, and the *Alabama* in another, so that "every merchantman was led to believe that they "were everywhere; and the world would think as if "they read the papers. But when I entered "Cherbourg, and found a large number of "American vessels there afraid to go out, and also "at Havre, I ordered them out, and sent word to "Ostend, and to various ports in Holland, direct- "ing our consuls to order them to proceed down "the channel, and I would give them the assu- "rance that no vessel should touch them; that "although we might not be able to catch the "*Florida* and *Georgia* outside, I would keep the "channel open for them."

Commodore Winslow's own words, in regard to the fight with the *Alabama*, will be read with the deepest interest by all. They are as follows:—

"Gentlemen, in reference to this fight with the "*Alabama*, I say it was important in its conse- "quences from the fact that it took place at a "period of time when the depression of feeling "among Americans in Europe—I mean Union "Americans—was such as I had never seen "before. It was a dark hour of the day for them; "and when the fight with the *Alabama* took place, "when it was discovered that notwithstanding "the men that were sent from the *Excellent*, not- "withstanding the published accounts that they "were to whip us in a very short time, that they "were to take us into Cherbourg, and make a "corsair of the *Kearsarge*—I say, when it was "found that, notwithstanding all this, the *Kear- "sarge* had come off the victor, nothing could "exceed the light that broke forth upon all loyal "Americans in Europe. It cleared the way; the "cloud was removed, and the sun shone forth in "all its beauty and radiance upon them. I "received the most congratulatory letters from "all quarters. There were men—consuls, "indeed—who sent me letters saying, 'Let me kiss "you! If we could only embrace you! If we "could only kiss you! If you could only know "what depressed men we have been—how we "have been oppressed and down-trodden, and "realize how the weight has been removed, and "we can lift our heads, you would know what a "debt of gratitude we owe to you.'"

Commodore Winslow concludes this racy speech—in which, without being supercilious or inflated, he shows that he appreciates the pleasant fact of having done his duty—with a glance at the results of the fight between the *Alabama* and *Kearsarge*, and an outline of his troubles with Earl Russell. As a specimen of the anecdotal style, take the following:—

"When I entered the Thames, I sent to Mr. "Adams a request that I might be permitted to "enter the docks for the purpose of repairs. "That was in accordance with Her Majesty's "proclamation and in accordance with etiquette. "I proceeded up the Thames, and entered the "docks, and went on working—working, making "our repairs. But, four days after, I received a note "from Mr. Adams, saying that Earl Russell "had sent a letter to him, complaining of my "going on and making repairs without permis- "sion. I replied that permission was given in "Her Majesty's proclamation. Well, he did not "exactly coincide with me in my views of what "I considered to be my rights, and the next day "he replied to me that he had received another "letter from Earl Russell, from which he was "obliged to say that he desired I should proceed "to sea with repairs or without repairs. Well, I "replied the next day that I begged he would "give my compliments to Earl Russell and say "that I did not intend any omission in point of "etiquette; but, inasmuch as I had made all my "repairs, I was now out of the dock, and was "going to sea."

The whole of Commodore Winslow's speech is a happy illustration of what he has to say of our experiences, and of how he says it.

MERRITT'S TROPHIES.

General Merritt rarely speaks for himself, but lets his deeds tell the public where he is and what he is doing. Since the campaign opened in the Shenandoah valley, under Sheridan, he has been continually in the saddle. No battle has occurred which did not witness the splendid heroism and the effective charges of his gallant cavalry. He is always at hand, and ever just at the right place. Sheridan knows how to trust him, and never has any fears but that Merritt will execute his orders to the letter.

Within the past sixty days his division has taken from the enemy fourteen battle-flags, twenty-nine pieces of artillery, eighteen caissons, a number of wagons and ambulances, two thousand prisoners, to which list we may add one thousand prisoners captured between May and August, in different encounters with the Rebels. This is doing service with a will, and it proves conclusively that when our troops are commanded by a thorough soldier, they are more than a match for the "gay cavaliers" of the South. General Merritt is a man of merit. All honor to him and the brave 1st Division of Cavalry!

A REBEL CRY FOR SOAP.

Soap is scarce with Lee—soap cannot be had at Petersburg—soap is missing on the upper James, though water is plenty; but what is water without soap? And the answer comes up in a doleful cry from the dirty legions of Lee—"Nothing!" Give us a piece—not a Seymour-Fendleton-Peace—but a piece of soap—a bar of soap—soft-soap, or any kind of soap, so it is soap! We have endured its absence so long that we are part of the earth! We cannot wash our clothes—we look like the clay models of the sculptor—we are unable to recognize one another—we have lost our identity and have become an abhorrence to all clean-washed men and women. Give us soap, that we may once more see what we looked like in the palmy days of soap.

And so the wail goes up for this desirable article throughout the whole Rebel army. Without it their ablutions are vain, for the dust and dirt stick to face, beard, and clothing as tenaciously as if water had never been applied. The Rebels are in some trouble. They have taken a notion to be cleanly, but have not the wherewithal to make them clean. The *Examiner* wants "a soap-bureau established," a sensible idea, and it would add another department to the Confederate Government. By all means have a soap-bureau, and send soap to the men whose daily cry is, Soap, soap, soap!

LABOR IN MARYLAND.

It was to be expected, of course, that the emancipation of the slaves in Maryland would at first create confusion amongst the agricultural classes. The farmers there, however, are taking a proper view of the matter, and are accommodating themselves to circumstances. The scale of wages adopted by the farmers of Prince George county for ordinary field service allows to first-class negro men one hundred and twenty dollars per year, with board; and to second-class negro women (without children), and boys under eighteen years of age, sixty dollars per year, with board. Similar measures are already being taken in other parts of the State. A further encouragement to this new order of things arises from the fact that some of the old planters who do not relish them, are anxious to sell their lands, and so subject them to the money-making genius of Northern capitalists. In the lower counties the soil is admirable for stock-raising or planting purposes, for the cultivation of vegetables and fruits of every variety. This fresh element of labor being developed, will take hold of the old resources and evoke new wealth from them.

THE INSECURITY OF OUR HOTELS.

The recklessness of Americans in regard to personal damage has become as trite a subject of conversation as the state of the weather or the fluctuations of the stock market. We dash ahead on a single railway track with an opposing train momentarily expected, sleep over the high pressure of a cotton-freighted steamboat, or take up our quarters in the eighth story of a crowded caravansary, with a *sang froid* that is perfectly inimitable. As far as non-acquaintance with fear goes, we are all Nelsons, with the slight difference, however, that while the world-renowned Admiral was constitutionally brave, we are merely habitually reckless.

It is only the occurrence of some frightful calamity that has the power to startle us out of our apathy, and even then the good effect is but momentary, and we go on our old way again, as heedless of danger as if fire and water had no power to destroy. When two locomotives dash into each other like a couple of mad bulls, and a score or two of living, breathing human beings are crushed out of all semblance of humanity, we begin to think that a double track would be proper, and that, perhaps, railroad corporations ought to be, in some measure at least, responsible for the lives destroyed through the carelessness or incompetency of their servants.

When a steamboat is blown to pieces, or burned to the water's edge, we pass laws for the better protection of travelers; and when hotels are destroyed by fire, and the sleeping inmates hurried into eternity without any warning save that afforded by the hissing flames and stifling smoke, it suddenly occurs to our mind that most of our hotels are, after all, very insecure abodes, and that something ought to be done to lessen the danger attending an hotel life.

It is not often, even in America, that so startling a calamity occurs as the burning of the Pacific Hotel in St. Louis, several years ago; but if such occurrences contribute in any way to teach us a wholesome lesson in regard to the culpable carelessness we evince in building our hotels with such slender security in case of fire, they will have served a useful end. We Americans have a passion for "mammoth" hotels. There is scarcely a city in the Union which does not contain one or more of these enormous piles, the passageways of which are as intricate as those of the Cretan labyrinth, and the staircases most miserably disproportionate in number and size to the wants and safety of the guests.

Travelers invariably patronize the last and largest monster caravansary which is erected, content to sleep at a fatiguing distance from *terra firma*, rather than go to what they term a "second-class" hotel. A sudden alarm of fire arouses them, and he must indeed be a cool and lucky man who can escape unharmed. The hotels of our fashionable watering places are even more dangerous than those of our cities. Almost invariably built of wood, which the heat of summer parches into tinder, and filled by hundreds of human beings, it seems as if an especial interposition of Divine Providence had thus far prevented the occurrence of some frightful accident.

We are aware that it is an almost hopeless task to undertake to bring about a reform in this matter. Legislative interference in such matters is never easy to obtain, and it is only such interference which can effect the desired object. We do not object to large hotels, provided the means of egress are proportionate to the size of the building; but we most strongly deprecate the criminal carelessness to danger which shuts up five or six hundred souls in a collection of numbered cells, opening upon long, narrow corridors, from which it is difficult to find one's way at any time, and next to impossible when the mind is bewildered by the alarm and confusion incident to a fire. That these evils can be remedied is perfectly plain, and the architect who will first effect the reform will deserve to be hailed as a public benefactor.

MARRIED

KELLY—DOUGHERTY.—On the 16th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. Maher, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, William F. Kelly, of Kellyville, Pa., to Mary F., daughter of Philip Dougherty, Esq., of Harrisburg, Pa.

MASON—BAILEY.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. J. R. Reeve, Mr. William Mason to Miss Sarah J. Bailey.

DIED

BURGIN.—On the 17th instant, Kate Rex, eldest daughter of George H. and Kate A. Burgin, aged 8 years. Funeral at 10 A. M., on Saturday, 19th instant, from No. 3 Chestnut avenue, Germantown.

HEWITT.—On the 16th instant, suddenly, at his residence, in Germantown, Alexander Hewitt, in the 87th year of his age.

AMUSEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
S. W. CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1864.
At half-past Eight o'clock,
SECOND CLASSICAL MATINEE
BY THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB.
Messrs. MUELLER, JARVIS, GOLDEN, SCHMITZ, and SCHMITZ.

PROGRAMME.

Grand Trio in D Minor, Op. 49.....Mendelssohn
Quartette, No. 1, in G.....Mozart
Violin Solo, Concerto in E Minor.....Ernst
Quintette, Op. 4, in E Flat.....Beethoven

Subscription list for the season of Twenty-five Matinees is at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where engagements for private or private matinees, in or out of town, can be made for the services of the Club. Programmes of schools can have special prescription forms. 11-7-tf

Single Tickets, to be had only at the door, Fifty Cents.

FORREST, OPERA, &c.

A STOCKHOLDER'S SEASON TICKET,
Carrying with it the privilege of attending to the
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
up to the 31 day of July, 1865,
will be sold at a LOW PRICE.
Apply at
No. 12 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
11-18-3t

JAMES BARKER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
N. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philada.
AGENT FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS.
A very desirable article for Churches, Halls, Banks, Counting Houses, Parlors, &c.
Also, A LARGE VARIETY OF FINE GOLD PENS.
ALL CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Lead Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY
CALL.
Advances made to liberal.
au19-3m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Ho! Ho! You're Getting Bald, are You?—Well, that is a misfortune, and not a crime, but to remain bald when we find an opportunity offers to restore your hair, by a faithful and liberal use of Dr. D. Jayne's Hair Tonic, is but little short of crime. This valuable preparation excites the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures those sceptic diseases which often appear on the head, and is a specific of many qualities as a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and lustrous appearance, unequaled by anything of the kind. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the usual success by Dr. Von Moschzisker, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Pure Old Port,
For Medicinal Purposes,
always on hand by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

George Steck & Co.'s
PIANOS
and
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.
Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing.
For sale only by
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES. PIANO FORTES.
CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS. CABINET ORGANS.

THE SCHOMACKER
PIANOS,
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD
CELEBRATED FOR THEIR
SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH,
KNOWN TO BE THE
MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE
AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
AT THE WAREROOMS,
No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and numerous testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made out of the market, and the purchaser runs all the risk. We, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own establishment replete with all conveniences and facilities, and will promptly give such attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and with the improvements now in progress are completed, it will become one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of the city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best mechanics.

If persons desiring to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudices existed, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos will, may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other made which they may consider to excel.

We submit all to our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel sure that they will honor us by calling at our warerooms, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT
Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.
SCHOMACKER & CO,
No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.
11-5-wfm-tf

GODEY FOR DECEMBER!!
PITCHER'S,
No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.
11-18-2t

TO THE PUBLIC.
DETECTION OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Treasury Department,
Washington, October 29, 1864.

Congress, by an act passed at its last session, placed a considerable sum of money at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be employed by the prosecution of measures for the detection and punishment of persons engaged in forging Treasury notes, fractional currency, and other securities of the United States. This fund is devoted to the payment of rewards to detectives and others through whose instrumentality offenders are brought to justice, and the conduct of the measures referred to are placed, by order of the Secretary, under the immediate supervision of the undersigned, to whom all communications relating thereto, or to the offenses and offenders, should be addressed. Liberal rewards have already been paid to several parties who have aided in the apprehension of counterfeiters.

It is hoped that the stimulus thus offered, added to the natural zeal and fidelity of officers now at work in the suppression of crimes tending to impair the credit of the national currency, and thus embarrass all business operations, will induce the earnest co-operation of all capable of affording any assistance. Every effort being made by the Department for the entertainment of such disposition. It is especially urged that all persons having a knowledge of facts believed to be known by the Department, concerning parties engaged, will communicate them fully and promptly to the undersigned.

Publishers of newspapers throughout the country will render essential service to the Government and the public by inserting our advisories publication to this card.

EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.
11-11-wfm-3t

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES. No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS AT 703 CHESNUT STREET. HENRY CARRINGTON & CO.
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

WANTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

American Academy of Music.
Leonard Grover.....Director

This (Friday) Evening, Nov. 18th, 1864.
LAST NIGHT OF THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA SEASON.
In consideration of very many season ticket holders, Beethoven's master work can only be given
FIDELIO,
With the TWO GRAND OVERTURES, which upon its previous presentation in Boston attracted three of the VERY LARGEST AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED in that city, and occasioned a Degree of Enthusiasm among harrowing anything ever known in America.
To be followed by the FAMOUS LOAN IS REVIVAL OF FIDELIO, in this season.
Lucia Johannsen.....as.....Leonore
Frazer.....as.....Florestan
Theodore Hatlelman.....as.....Pizarro
Joseph Heiman.....as.....Rocco
Patline Canossa.....as.....Marzelline
Heinrich Sides, Jr.....as.....Don Fiscro
Fidelio.—No finer performance has yet been given in this city.—Commencing to Oct. 20th.
Fidelio on Wednesday evening drew one to the largest and most discriminating audiences of the season. It would be idle praise to add it was a most performance; it was even more than that—it was extraordinary. Every one connected with the representation contributed to render it one of the greatest and one of the most highly finished performances of the kind ever given in this city. The opera was transposed, and Leonore, the principal character, was impersonated with a skill seldom if ever witnessed upon the stage. Miss Johannsen could do no better than if he expects us to go to the opera then to play Fidelio through a whole week. Our last notice extended to the middle of the third act, ending with the words, "Oh! joy for once of Fidelio," the work with which Mr. Grover's Company has made the deepest and most lasting impression, a work which the best Boston audiences will always love to hear again.—Dwight's Journal of Music.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 19th,
FAREWELL MATINEE.
GRAND CONCERT.
Admission to Matinee, One Dollar. Seats may be secured without extra charge.
SECOND SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 20th,
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
GALA FAREWELL OPERA NIGHT.
Souvenir Programme of White Satin, Crimson and Silver.
The entire first and second acts of
MIRELLE
Now Grand Opera by the gifted composer of "Faust," performed here Friday for more perfect rehearsal. The GRAND FINALE and the GRAND MESSENGER OF.
In addition, the three first acts of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Constituting a programme of absolutely unequaled strength.
Overture at 7½ o'clock.
Seats may be secured at the regular prices for any of the above nights at Gould's Music Store and at the Academy.

Mrs. John Drew's New Arch St. Theatre.
HOUSE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.
BENEFIT OF BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
FRIDAY EVENING, November 18, 1864,
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
Con O'Cronion.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Matilda.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IS AND OUT OF PLACE.
Mrs. Barney Williams in Five Characters.
PAYS BUMKINS.
Pat Rooney.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Monday—THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY
Seats secured six days in advance.

Walnut Street Theatre.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 18,
BENEFIT OF BENEFIT
of the accomplished young actress,
LUCILLE WESTON,
who, by the courtesy permission of Mr. Gus Thorn, will appear in her great character representation of
CAMILLE!
Or, the Fate of a Coquette.
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY, "CAMILLE!"
For the benefit of LUCILLE WESTERN.
In rehearsal, and will shortly be produced,
LAST LYNNE; OR, LAST LYNNE;
Or, The Elopement.
Box Office open from 9 till 3. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

New Chesnut Street Theater.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, November 18,
FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Who will appear upon this occasion in Two Popular Pieces,
THE LADY OF LYONS,
AND
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 19th,
TWELFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
When the
FORTY THIEVES
Will be presented for the last time.
Saturday—Last Night of Mrs. Bowers.

Academy of Music.
Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Late of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington, and the Alexandria (Va.) Theatre.
A GREAT DRAMATIC FEAST.
Engagement, for 21 nights only, of the eminent Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
who will render, for the first time in Philadelphia, his brilliant personation of
CORIOLANUS,
IN
SHAKSPEARE'S GRAND ROMAN TRAGEDY OF THAT TITLE,
Commencing on MONDAY NIGHT, November 21.
The Company to sustain Mr. FORREST has been very carefully selected, embracing, among others, the celebrated Tragedienne,
MADAME PONISI.
The scenery used will be several of the productions of
MR. J. RUSSELL SMITH,
of Philadelphia, with newly painted drapery by
of Philadelphia, and several new Roman scenes, embracing
THE TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF CORIOLANUS,
by Mr. CHARLES K. GRAY, of Baltimore.
The Machinery by Mr. HIGBEE, of the Academy.
The Costumes, Banners, Insignia, &c. &c., were made expressly for this play, at a cost of over $ 00.
The Private Boxes, of the usual number of assigned places, will be opened at the Academy on THURSDAY, November 17, and continue every day thereafter during the season, between the hours of 9 and 4½ o'clock.
Admission, 50 and 75 cents.
Secured Seats 50 cents additional.
PHILIP WARREN, Treasurer.

ARMY BALLOON ASCENSIONS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
AND DURING ALL CALM WEATHER THIS WEEK.
At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and OAATES Sts.
The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Ascensions from $2 to $5, according to altitude and time occupied. 11-16

FIRST LECTURE OF THE SEASON.
MR. DE CORDOVA
Will give his great Lecture on
Courtship and Marriage,
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24,
(THANKSGIVING NIGHT),
AT
CONCERT HALL.
TICKETS 50 CENTS, or THREE FOR $1 00,
For sale at Gould's, Seventh an Chesnut streets. Ashmead's, Arch, and Concert Hall, three days in advance, a secure seat o'clock. 11-15

CHRIST REJECTED.
This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 628 CHESNUT street,
Together with the entire collection of the Institution.
Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2w*

SANFORD'S NEW OPERA HOUSE,
EACE STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD.
SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED!
The Opening Crowded with the Elite of the City!
HUNDREDS OF LADIES UNABLE TO GET SEATS!
THE COMPANY
Has met the approval of the audience.
THE VERDICT
Has been pronounced!
A guarantee of permanence, the entertainment for best, and ticket to suit the Temple of Mirth only.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence quarter before 8.
CARDS OF ADMISSION,
25 CENTS.
Orchestra.....50 cents
Reserved Seats, Dress Circle.....25
Private Boxes, Family Circle.....$1 and $1 25
The Box Office will be open from 9 to 2 o'clock, for the sale of Reserved Seats, and the Disposal of Private Boxes.

NATIONAL CIRCUS,
WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF JAMES E. SALES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).
Mr F. B. Bostock.....Equestrian Director.
SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON.
IMMENSE SUCCESS AND GREAT ENJOYMENT.
UNPRECEDENTED SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.
During the Week Our celebrated EATON STONE, the SHERWOOD FAMILY, Mrs. WARNER (Mistress of the Ceremonies), the DENIZELLI BROTHERS, the great Britonic Leaper, Mr. BACHELOR, the renowned TOM KING (the Master of the Clowns), the inimitable JESSE R. WILKINEY, Jr., will appear in a variety of pleasing Gymnastic, Acrobatic, and Equestrian scenes, in which they have no rivals.
Admission—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents. Performances on MONDAY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
This week's programme rich and attractive.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 1 SOUTH 5th STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1864.—The Pamphlet Laws for the last session can be had at this office.
HENRY HUMM,
11-14 City Treasurer.

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.
"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."
BONNETS
AT
MODERATE PRICES.

F. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Feathers and flowers reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.

CARPENTERS WANTED.
Quartermasters Department of Washington,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Nos. 205, 207, 209 Fourteenth street,
Near New York Avenue,
Washington, September 21, 1864.
Wanted immediately, Fifty Good CARPENTERS, to go to Point Lookout, Maryland. Wages $75 a month, and a ration. Each workman will bring his own kit of tools. Transportation will be furnished by the Government for the workmen and their tools from this city to Point Lookout.
JOHN A. ELLNOR,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.
11-1

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL of from $500 to $1000, in a sure and lucrative business. Address M. D., at this office. 11-4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-5

OSWALD CRAY,
AN ENTIRE NEW NOVEL,
By Mrs. Henry Wood.
MRS. WOOD'S NEW COPYRIGHT NOVEL,
OSWALD CRAY!
OSWALD CRAY!
OSWALD CRAY!
OSWALD CRAY!

OSWALD CRAY, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD, is printed from the author's manuscript and advanced proof-sheets, purchased by us from Mrs. Henry Wood at an expense of over Three Thousand Dollars, and is published THE DAY, and is for sale by all Booksellers everywhere, being issued here eight weeks in advance of the completion or publication of the work in Europe. It is complete in one large octavo volume.

Price $1 50 in Paper, or $2 00 in Cloth.

MRS. HENRY WOOD'S OTHER BOOKS.

The Earl's Heir	75	The Runaway Match	50
The Mystery	75	A Life's Secret	50
The Lost Bank Note	75	Better for Worse	75

Above are each in one volume, paper cover. Each one is also published in one volume, cloth, price $1 each.

The Channings	$1 00	Aurora Floyd	75

The above are each in one volume, paper cover. Five editions are also published in one volume, cloth, price $1 00.

Oswald Cray	$1 50	The Castle's Heir	$1 50
Squire Trevlyn's Heir	1 50	Verner's Pride	1 50
Orville's Heir	1 50	Shadow of Ashlydyat	1 50

The above are each in one volume, paper cover. Each one is also published in one volume, cloth, price $2.

The Haunted Tower	25	How to Lawyer a Secret	25
Foggy Night at Offord	25	William Allair	25

Copies of any of the above, or any other books, will be sent free of postage on receipt of retail price, per first mail.

Address all orders and remittances to
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
Publishers of *Peterson's Detector*, $1 50 yearly.
No. 306 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.
All New Books are for sale at PETERSONS'. 11

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Philadelphia, November 17, 1864.
Coupons for Interest due 1st of January next, on the Public Debt of the United States, will be paid on presentation at this Office.
ARCHIBALD McINTYRE,
11-18-5t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OIL WELLS.

No. 436 WALNUT STREET.
Philadelphia, November 18, 1864.
The undersigned is authorized to sell a limited number of Shares of an Oil Company whose property is mainly on Oil Creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and is believed to be of equal value to any upon the creek. The portion developed and productive will, from the beginning, secure to the Stockholders a Dividend of Three per cent. per Month, and these wells are increasing daily. In addition to these producing wells, they have a large interest in Eleven others in different stages of development, and several of them nearly completed. There is room also for an equal number of wells upon the same property.

The Company own, also, over 300 acres of undeveloped property in the neighborhood of the others, upon which they propose sinking several wells, the money having been provided for the purpose.

Such an opportunity of obtaining, at a low cost, a stock-paying dividend from so small a portion of its property is seldom offered.

For further information apply at the office of
J. D. REINBOTH,
No. 436 WALNUT STREET,
11-18 Between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
C. B. DUNGAN.

OIL, MINING, COAL, AND OTHER NEW COMPANIES.
We are prepared to furnish New Corporations with all the books they require, at short notice and low prices, of first quality, all styles of Binding.
STEEL-PLATE CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.
LITHOGRAPHED do do
TRANSFER BOOK.
ORDERS OF TRANSFER.
STOCK LEDGER.
STOCK LEDGER BALANCES.
REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.
BROKERS' PETTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
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MOSS & CO.,
Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers
11-18-6 No. 423 CHESNUT Street

THE OIL COMPANIES!!!

THE COMMERCIAL LIST
AND
PRICES CURRENT
IS P

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.

From the Times.

We continue to receive rumors from Washington that the Government is about to take very summary measures to put down the market price of gold. We hope that, in the main, they are without foundation. Recent experience, one would suppose, would show the folly of attempting to regulate the price of this or any other article of traffic by forcible interference. Every attempt thus far made has only aggravated the evil it was designed to cure.

The Government can best check the tendency to inordinate speculation in gold by just and straightforward dealing with the commercial community. It requires a certain amount of gold to pay its own interest; this it should keep on hand. But any surplus which may be in its possession should be sold regularly and constantly, in open market, and to the highest bidder. Any attempt to dispose of it secretly, or by private arrangement, below the rates of market rates, only puts the difference into the pockets of the favored parties, destroys confidence in the justice of the Government, and instead of preventing or checking gambling in gold, only makes that gambling unfair. Let it be understood that whenever the agents of the Government here have a million of gold more than it requires for its own use, the million will be sold in open market, and the Government will have done all it can do directly towards controlling its price.

There are other ways legitimate and proper for the Government to use, by which its influence can be exerted to the same end. Whatever it can do to increase the amount of exchange tends to reduce the price of gold. Every bale of cotton which it brings forward from the South has the same effect. A law was passed at the last session of Congress for the express purpose of procuring cotton from the Rebel States, but nothing practical has yet been done towards carrying it into effect. It has been reported that regulations have been devised and agents appointed for that purpose, but they do not seem to have accomplished anything, and, unless we are misinformed as to their character, they never will. It is well known that there are very large quantities of cotton in the Rebel States, perfectly accessible to private traders if they were allowed by our Government to get it; but thus far no facilities have been afforded for doing so.

If the Government will take up this matter practically, it can throw into market half a million bales of cotton within six months; and that will do more to bring down the price of gold, and to keep it down, than all the edicts it can issue against speculation or all the efforts it may make to control speculation by direct interference of any kind.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY IN THE SLAVE STATES.

From the Tribune.

When the Republican party made its first defiant, in 1856, the fifteen slave States cast the following vote for General Fremont:—

Alabama	..	Maryland	281
Arkansas	..	Mississippi	..
Delaware	308	Missouri	..
Florida	..	North Carolina	..
Georgia	..	South Carolina	..
Kentucky	314	Tennessee	..
Louisiana	..	Texas	..
Virginia	291		
Total			1194

The vote was, of course, an indication, not of the anti-slavery sentiment still surviving in the Southern States, but of the ruthless despotism of the slaveholding aristocracy, which had long threatened the life of every one who should venture anti-slavery utterances. Missouri, Texas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, especially the two former, were known to have a number of citizens who fully approved the Republican platform, but who, after mature consideration, came to the conclusion that it would not be safe for them to exercise the right of voting according to the dictates of their own conscience.

The courage of the few hundred in Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia, who were not intimidated by the threats of the slave aristocracy, but openly professed at the polls their anti-slavery creed, bore good fruit, as was shown by the vote cast in the slave States for Mr. Lincoln in 1860, which was as follows:—

Alabama	..	Mississippi	..
Arkansas	..	Missouri	17,028
Delaware	3815	North Carolina	..
Florida	..	South Carolina	..
Georgia	..	Tennessee	..
Kentucky	1364	Texas	..
Louisiana	..	Virginia	1,929
Maryland	2294		
Total			25,430

Again, the anti-slavery men of most of the States were frightened into silence. Only Missouri organized a Republican party, which agreeably surprised the country by the large number they mustered on election day.

Then began the great crisis in our history. The Unionists in the slave States were forced to choose between secession and perpetual slavery on the one hand, or Union and closer association with the anti-slavery party of the free States on the other. With this alternative before them, thousands in every slave State which ceased to be controlled by Rebel bayonets hastened to go over, with flying banners, into the camp of freedom. Every succeeding election disclosed more gratifying results, and the great electoral ordeal through which the Republic has just passed shows that the good work is still going on, to the entire satisfaction of the opponents of slavery, and to the utter dismay of the slaveholders, traitors, and Copperheads. Let us briefly glance at some of the principal facts:—

Missouri, the banner bearer in 1860 among the slave States in the struggle for freedom, invigorated in a protracted and bloody war against the invading Rebel armies, in 1862 cast at the State and Congressional election 40,398 votes for a party which, in opposition to slavery, was fast out-running the platform of the Republican party, and delighting in calling itself the "Radical party." It elected five emancipationists to Congress, in a total delegation of nine, and chose a Legislature which had a majority of professed emancipationists in both Houses. At the election for Judges of the Supreme Court, in 1863, the Radical vote increased to 60,548. On November 8, 1864, we carried the State by a large majority for Lincoln, elected seven out of nine Radical members of Congress, lost another district only by a split in the Radical party, and chose a Radical State Convention, pledged to provide for the immediate abolition of slavery.

The western counties of Virginia, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, declared emphatically for the Union. Their loyalty, and their desire to be formed into a new State, rapidly carried them onward on the way to freedom. In 1863, a vote was taken on a proposed amendment to the new State Constitution abolishing slavery, when 28,321 votes were cast for the amendment, and only 572 against it. In 1864, every county of the State except one gave an overwhelming majority for Lincoln, and the Union party elected three Congressmen, who are pledged, in accordance with the Baltimore platform, to vote for the abolition of slavery throughout the United States.

The progress in Maryland was not so rapid. The Union Congressmen elected in 1861 were still uncertain in their hostility towards slavery. But in 1863 the people had been sufficiently educated to give to an earnest advocate of abolition 20,376 majority for State Controller, and to elect four Congressmen out of five who were pledged to support the anti-slavery policy of the Government. In 1864 a State Convention elaborated a new Constitution by which slavery was immediately and unconditionally abolished, and the people ratified abolition, casting for the new Constitution upwards of 30,000 votes. In November, Lincoln carried the State by a majority of about 6000, and we elected three Congressmen, bound to carry out the Baltimore platform.

In Delaware, enough of the Union men came over to the anti-slavery party to elect, in 1862, an emancipationist (Cannon) Governor, and in 1863 an anti-slavery member of Congress (Smithers). In November, 1864, the State was carried for McClellan by a majority of 600, in consequence of the absence of six regiments from the State. The number of anti-slavery voters in Delaware exceeds 8000.

Kentucky has remained behind the other Border States in the organization of an anti-slavery party. Still we derive great hope from the fact that three of the nine Congressmen elected in 1861 are supporters of the Emancipation policy of the Government, and that, in 1861, many counties, especially in the mountainous districts, as well as the Kentucky soldiers, gave a majority for Lincoln, and that the anti-slavery party is now making daily and rapid progress.

Louisiana, in 1862, elected two anti-slavery members of Congress, who together received over 4000 votes. In 1864 she adopted a new Constitution, providing for the immediate abolition of slavery, and elected five anti-slavery Congressmen. The number of anti-slavery voters in the districts within our lines exceeds 6000.

Arkansas likewise abolished slavery in 1864, by adopting a new Constitution, and chose a Legislature which is almost unanimous in favor of emancipation. More than 10,000 votes were cast in favor of the new Constitution.

East Tennessee, which in 1860 gave an overwhelming majority against secession, is now almost unanimous in favor of abolishing slavery, not only in Tennessee, but in the whole Union.

Every other Southern State which is now partly within our military lines, has the nucleus of an anti-slavery organization, and even many of the old pro-slavery politicians, such as Jere. Clemens of Alabama, have placed themselves at the head of the party.

The example of Missouri, West Virginia, and Maryland encourages us to hope that so soon as the despotism of the slaveholding aristocracy shall have been broken by our army, the majority of the people of all the Southern States will not only acquiesce in, but rejoice at the removal of slavery.

Wheat Crop in France—Meagre Diet of the People.

The Department of Agriculture is in the receipt of an interesting letter, under date of October 14, 1864, from James O. Putnam, Esq., Consul at Havre, relating to the wheat crop of France. He gives the results of the observations of competent persons who have traveled through the eight great wheat growing districts, and from commercial circulars, as follows:—

The crop of the present year cannot be termed a good one, nor, indeed, an average one. It is even asserted by some that it is one-twentieth less than the average; but as the yield of last year was one of the greatest in the country, and as a great portion thereof still remains in the country, the deficit of the present year is thus much more than made up. Intelligent gentlemen in the trade expect large orders for wheat from England. Meantime wheat is very low. Mr. Putnam furnishes tables to show what is an average crop in France, and the amount is found to be 15,000,000 bushels, or five bushels of wheat to two and a half acres of all cultivated lands.

As ten millions of bushels are required for seed, it will be seen that on an average less than a bushel of wheat a year is consumed by each man, woman, and child in France. As Indian corn is not raised there to any extent, it is difficult to see how people can get on with so little of the staff of life—bread. In many districts of France, the people eat chestnuts, and generally soup maigre, with garlics and other vegetables, with sour wine, constitute the ordinary diet of farmers, or laborers. Bonaparte said that a French army could subsist on what an English army leaves; and certainly they could on what rations our loyal troops do not consume. Some years since it was estimated that twenty-nine and a half bushels of edible production, exclusive of potatoes, was raised for each man, woman, and child in the United States.

NEVADA.

Some errors have been made regarding the candidates who were elected recently in Nevada. The following is a correct list:—

Governor, H. G. Blasdell; Member of Congress, H. G. Worthington; Supreme Judges, C. M. Brosnan, H. O. Beatty, and J. F. Lewis; Clerk Supreme Court, Alfred Helm; Secretary of State, C. M. Noteware; Comptroller, Lance Nightingill; Treasurer, E. Rhodes; Lieutenant-Governor, Jas. S. Cressman; Attorney-General, Geo. A. Nourse; Superintendent Public Instruction, A. F. Waite; Surveyor-General, S. H. Marlette; Presidential Electors, A. W. Baldwin, A. W. Peck, and S. T. Gage.

—At M. Nadar's last ascension in his big balloon at Brussels the King of the Belgians and the royal family were present. Before leaving the presence of royalty, M. Nadar presented the King and the Duke and the Duchess of Brabant with three copies of his book, "The Memoir of Avant."

DRY GOODS.

ZEPHYR GOODS.

JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. Cor. Arch and Seventh Streets,

NOW OFFERS

A Splendid Assortment of

ZEPHYR GOODS,

SUCH AS

WORKED SLIPPERS, of rich and new designs.
ELEGANT CHAIR PATTERNS AND PIN-CUSHIONS.

ALSO,

ZEPHYRS

Of All Colors and Shades, at the Lowest Market Rates.

GERMANTOWN WOOL,

In large variety, and at somewhat reduced prices, the finest article of this kind in the country.

STOCKING YARNS,

Of every grade and description.

COMBS,
BRUSHES,
GLOVES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
FANCY BUTTONS, &c. &c.

P. S.—The reader will find a rich display of the above ZEPHYR GOODS in Mr. Finn's Store and Window on and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. 11-7 2awf 3t

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,

No. 936 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of

ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

A. W. LYMAN,

No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1 1m

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh.

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-30-4m

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

10-7 3t

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-29-1m

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 823 N. SECOND STREET, above BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many 11 1 1m

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
A. BRADLEY SMITH,

jal-tf

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—E. M. BARNACLE, No. 6 corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open on MONDAY MORNING (our position, Ingrain Carpet, wool all the way, 62½ and 87½; Hemp Carpets, all wool, $1.10 to $1.75; Entry and Stair Carpets, 62½ to $1.50; Rag Carpets, 75c. to $1; Hemp and Cotton Carpets, 40 to 62½; Floor Oil Cloths, 75c. to $1.25; 6-8 Bordered Window Shades, $1.50 to $4; Buff and Green Shading, 50c.; Muslins, 25 to 50c.; Delaines, 25c.; Cotton Flannels, 6c.; Chintzes, 25 to 37½; Alpacas, 50c. to $1.10; Plaid Valencias, 30 to 62½; Figured French Merinoes, $1.50; Waterproof Cloaking, $3.50; Black Reiser Cloths, $3 to $4; Blankets, $5 to $10; Comfortables, $4; Merino Shirts and Drawers, $2; White Flannels, 50c.; Sontags, Nubias, Hoods, and Caps, 50c. to $1.50; Coats' Spool Cotton, 15c.; Satin Braid, 6c.; Pins, &c.; Hooks and Eyes, Cotton Stocking, 50c.; Needles, 25 to 50c. 9 26 3m

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

No. 429 SOUTH STREET

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of fashionable Dress Goods—excellence of Poplins, Merinoes Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 20 to 25 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,

11 1 1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great inducements in our Immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, consisting of Lots and Lots of Desirable and cheap Goods, of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cloaks, Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and Importation; Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Gentlemen's Neck Dresses; Neck Ruches; Dress Trimmings of Every Description; Cloth Mantillas of all shades; Kid Gloves, Kid Gloves in the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Sheath and Point Lenticular Veils; Fancy Hosiery, in Silk Goods, Silk and Mohair, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Mantle Ornaments of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Scarfs, Nubias, Hoods, Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Sontags at the cheapest prices; Hair Nets, Waterfall Nets, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap store of WILLIAM LONGSTRETH, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, east to the corner.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every perfect finish, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

11-7 MRS. I. HOPKINS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

At less than WHOLESALE PRICES, warranted of the very best material, strong and durable.

The Usual $5 Style we will Sell at $3'50.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A large and elegant assortment, of all sizes and styles, just received from the late Trade Sales. Bought cheap, will be sold at very low rates.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,

(Successors to W. P. Hazard),

11-4 6awlm No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.,

Educational Publishers & Booksellers,

REMOVED TO

No. 512 ARCH STREET.

Office in New York,

11 8 1m No. 130 GRAND STREET.

THE LATEST NEW AND IMPROVED AIR-TIGHT INKSTAND. WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ANY IN USE.

Oliver's Patent Inkstand

POSSESSES THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—

It is not complicated.	It is easily cleaned.
No trouble to fill.	Filters the ink for use.
Does not get out of order.	Keeps the ink free from evaporation.
It is very economical.	Keeps the ink fresh and sound.
It prevents corrosion.	In both ornamental and durable.
Does not require frequent filling.	
Can be easily operated.	

For sale by all Stationers, and Wholesale only by JOHN C. CARLTON, Stationers' Warehouse, No. 218 S. FOURTH STREET. 11-10-6t

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,

E. T. MATTHEWS, Late of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN.

Attorneys

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 808 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.

Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Lose of Horses.

Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.

COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. 11-1 1m

SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION

To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY

To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$96 PENSION A YEAR

To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,

Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.

CHINESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,

10-26-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

OPERA GLASSES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE BY

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

11-11 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

4-2 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Parlor Suits,
Bed-room and Chamber Suits,
Dining-Room Suits,
Kitchen Furniture,
Library and Office Furniture,
Household Furniture,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Either in Suits or Single Pieces, at the lowest possible prices.

GOULD & CO.'S,

Union Furniture Depot.

11-10 wfm1 N. E. Cor SECOND AND RACE STS.

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,

se16-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,

No. 12 N. ELEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Patent Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at

MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,

No. 1324 CHESNUT Street.

10-7 2m

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 41 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Gentlemen, by readings of the public press, to the increase patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3m

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. (mh18

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

By GEORGE J. BOYD, Broker,

10-26-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,

10-24-7m Banker, No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL R. HILT, and M. H. CRAWFORD, trading under the name, style, and title of the "West Engine Company," of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was, the sixteenth day of July last, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel R. Hilt.

Any future business of the concern will be settled and conducted by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Company."

(Signed,) M. C. BOYER,
AMOS SMITH,
M. H. CRAWFORD,
SAMUEL R. HILT.

November 10, 1864. 11-11-3t

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government securities generally, bought and sold. 11-1 1m

Business Paper and loans on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,

Nos. 146 and 148 S. FRONT Street,

Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

COAL AT FIRST COST.

Cost Price to Stockholders $7'00 per Ton.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

COAL OF BEST QUALITY.

SHARES, each entitling to ONE AND A HALF TONS, at first cost, EVERY YEAR for TWENTY YEARS, and CASH DIVIDENDS of profits from the sale of all surplus Coal, may now be obtained at $16 00, payable half on subscribing and half on January 6 next, of the MUTUAL

BEAR MOUNTAIN FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.

Office 121 S. THIRD Street,

(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

Stock Capital, $500,000, in 62,500 Shares.

Reserved Working Capital, 12,500 Shares.

Subscriptions of 4 shares, $36; of 10 shares, $90; of 20 shares, $175; of 50 shares, $425; of 100 shares, $825; of 200 shares, $1600.

Each share entitles the holder to receive, every year, one and a half Tons of coal at cost, for 20 years; and Cash Dividends every 6 months, of the profits from the sale of all surplus coal.

Stockholders who do not want any coal may have their proportion of coal sold by the Company, for their especial benefit, the profits being paid over to them, independent of the regular cash dividends, to which they are also entitled.

The Company possess large and well-built COAL WORKS, at DONALDSON (near Tremont), Schuylkill county, with extensive Mining and Timber Rights, an excellent Double Breaker, Slope Works, large Steam Engines, Railroads, and all other Machinery and Apparatus, in full operation, capable of mining 90,000 tons, to be extended to 120,000 tons per year.

The Coal is of the best quality, chiefly of the Black Heath and Primrose Veins, which, with several other valuable Coal Veins, extend within the lines of the Company for nearly two miles in length.

A branch of the Reading Railroad extends to the mines of this Company, over which the Coal is daily sent to market.

Stockholders may order their Coal in any of the usual sizes, viz.:—Lump Coal, Broken, Egg, Stove, or Nut Coal, all at the present cost price of $7'00 per ton, delivered at the house, within the usual distances of the Company's Coal Yards, in the Northern, Middle, and Southern portions of the city.

The Company and all its Mining Works are clear of debt, and all operations are carried on on the cash principle.

For Circulars and Subscriptions apply at the

Office, No. 121 S. THIRD Street, 2d Floor,

(OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM SCHMOELE, President.
WILLIAM FORD, ROBERT P. KING,
D. H. WOLFE, H. SCHMOELE.

10-24 A. B. JARDEN, Secretary.

A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE

OF COAL,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

To be had at

Schuylkill Haven Coal Company's Depot,

Nos. 1825 and 1827 MARKET STREET.

N. B.—Our motto is QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. 10-31-1m

$8 A TON For Large Nut Coal.
$10 a Ton For Stove and Heater Coal,
at
ALTER'S COAL YARD,
NINTH Street (905),
below Girard Avenue.

N. B.—Samples at Branch Office, SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN. 11-1 1m

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.

HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,

se9-6mw-3m No. 40 S. SIXTH STREET.

STOVES! STOVES!

SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
SELLING OFF.
Entire Stock of Stoves.

SILVER'S GAS CONSUMING STOVES.

These superior stoves are well known; we are selling them off very low, at manufacturers' prices. Also SHEET IRON SOX STOVES, 20 per cent. lower than regular prices, at

McKNIGHT'S,

11-15-12t FIFTEENTH AND MARKET STREETS.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or Economy Range, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Firebrand Stoves, Hash Boilers, Sinkwaste Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, &c., at wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,

9-30-6mw-6m No. 230 N. SECOND Street.

MUCH EXCITEMENT

Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men

DODGING IN AND OUT

Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of very inferior quality, thus [se3-6-tf

INFRINGING

On the patents for the benefit of his customers, who always

GO FOR HIM

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW

INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

The world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at

HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

10-4-6m opposite State House.

FINANCIAL.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7-30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS;

Also for the

TEN-FORTY BONDS,

Interest on both payable in Gold.

10-26-6mwlm W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 35 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, &c., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and Interest allowed, as per agreement. 11-12-3m

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

9-6 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

OFFICE FOR THE

SALE OF NATIONAL LOANS,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW

UNITED STATES

5-20 SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

The Subscribers having been the successful Bidders for a portion of the NEW 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING LOAN, are prepared to offer it on favorable terms to their customers, in large or small amounts, in Bonds of denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1000s, both registered and coupons.

The interest commences on the 1st of November next and is payable in gold, semi-annually, on the 1st of May and November.

All other Government Securities on hand and for sale, and information given concerning investments, at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

11 15-1m Philadelphia.

GOLD AND SILVER.

GOLD AND SILVER,

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

BY

MICHAEL JACOBS,

10-29-6m No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds, on Commission.

Interest allowed on Deposits; Collections promptly made. 10-27-1m

MICHAEL JACOBS,

BANKER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.

STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 10-25-6m

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in legal currency, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh20-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend promptly to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON CITY, November 15, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Gleatoro, D. C., on

FRIDAY, November 18, 1864,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.

On FRIDAY, November 25, 1864,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms, cash in United States currency. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Colonel, in charge 1st Division, Quartermaster-General's Office. 11-16-3t

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

Washington, D. C., November 29, 1864.

Government Sale of

HIDES, TALLOW, EMPTY BARRELS, &c.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, November 22, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Government property, viz.:—

5000 Beef Hides (more or less),
1200 sheep Pelts (more or less),
6000 pounds of Tallow.

Also, a lot of Nentsoot Oil, Horse, Empty Barrels, &c.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

All purchases to be removed within ten days after sale.

S. C. GREENE,

11-14-7t Captain and C. S. V.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on 15th of NOVEMBER, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of ORDNANCE STORES,

condemned as unfit for use, viz.:—

1 Steam Boiler and Pump,
1 Double Ladle,
6 Grindstones,
741 Gray Blankets,
1606 Blue Blankets,
1301 Red Blankets,
37 Pole Picks, Gotts Patent,
85 Valises, Cavalry Round,
2217 Nose Bags,
2853 Surcingles,
1071 Blankets,
481 McClellan Saddle Trees,
110 yards Silk Serge,
40 pounds Woollen Yarns,
1000 pounds do Rags,
3 pounds Shoe Thread,
85 Barrels,
9 Jugs,
7 Bottles,
2 Water Cans,
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha,
19 do do Leather,

ALSO

A large lot of WROUGHT AND CAST IRON.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

J. G. BENTON,

11-4 13t Major Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

From L'Follet, Par's.

The present month offers a great facility to the chronicler of fashions, as a decided stamp has now been given both to the form of costumes and the material to be employed.

We remark, as the winter season approaches, how much the basques are returning into favor; and we may affirm now that robes, whatever their tissue, will adopt them generally. It is true it will not be the classic basque worn for the last few years; on the contrary, the new basque is entirely one of fancy. The habit, with square tails, or tails turned back; the long basques of the veste de chasse, and the basques de casaque, with a broad band, are all in vogue.

The paletots and casaques are now drawn to the waist by a broad band, making them resemble the blouses. We hope all ladies of taste will protest against this exceedingly ugly and ungraceful style—though we must admit that, however unbecoming, a new fashion is readily adopted by novelty seekers.

The material for dresses has assumed a more sombre and heavier appearance. We may add silks to gauzes and linens; poplins, taffetas, and reps delaine have taken their place.

The novelties in silk are very splendid—Pompadour taffetas and satins for grand toilette. The white moires, with broad stripes of taffetas in various designs and colors, are especially remarkable for their elegance.

Why do young, rich, and elegant ladies prefer wearing dresses decidedly mourning in their appearance, such as black or black and grey robe, trimmed with jet, and ear-rings and buckle to match? It must be allowed that the sombre colors are better for the complexion; and black, especially, is very becoming to almost every one. This, then, may be the true cause for its preference, and so good a one that we need seek no other.

Now, the steel-colored, and grey pearl moire antique, silk gray gross grains, and grey terry velvet are in demand; and who is not possessed of a black moire antique or a violet taffetas?

We must describe some of these toilets in order to give our readers an idea of their general effect.

First, we must insist upon the point, namely, that the veste maintains its standing in fashion; the proof of which we shall give in describing three charming robes, just completed, for one of our most fashionable ladies.

The first is a grey moire robe. Upon each breadth are three broad fluted frills of black velvet, fixed with a bow, and ends trimmed with guipure on each seam. The vest is in the form of the habit *garde Francaise*, fitting very closely, with facing of black velvet and gold buttons. A most useful winter costume.

The second is of violet taffetan. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with a plaited flounce, edged with a black and violet velvet. Above this is a black velvet flounce, with violet ornaments in each plait. The Senorita veste is of the same material as the dress, edged with plaiting. The sleeve is trimmed up the seam to match. A broad velvet band, with a buckle, is placed over a tucked cambric guimpe, with a jabot of Valenciennes lace.

The third robe is of green poult de soie, with a narrow flounce, edged with black velvet; above which is a grecque, composed of Tuibet fringe, very deep, and an ornament of passementerie, with tassels in each opening. This robe is accompanied by a black veste, trimmed with Taibet fringe and passementerie. The muslin guimpe is ornamented with narrow black velvet, edged with white.

Velvet and cloth are making their appearance, and it is probable that velvet will, as last year, be adopted for all descriptions of toilets. So long as the temperature does not compel us to envelop ourselves in wiser clothing, parlesseus of the same material as the dress, with vestes and corsages in all makes, will be seen.

Evening dresses are made with nans and basques formed of lace and silk. Embroidered dresses will be very fashionable this winter. Satin, embroidered with twisted silk or chenille, has a very good appearance.

A poult-de-sole robe, scalloped at the bottom and edged with chenille. An oak leaf is embroidered in each scallop. A row of the same leaves is placed upon the front breadth, and continued on the body a taille empire, with fitting sleeves.

A violet satin dress, with a broad embroidered band over the hem. Then a rich wreath, mounting up each breadth, gradually becoming narrow to the top. The postillon veste has all the seams corded.

We must not omit to mention some ball and evening dressing we have been permitted to inspect.

Evening dresses in light, clear materials are trimmed with lace, both on body and sleeves. We have seen several robes of gros grains, taffetas and satin. The colors are rose, blue, gold colored, and Parma violet, with beautiful black lace flounces. *Sorties* of lace in the burnous form, lined with colored silk or satin, are elegant in the highest degree.

A robe of pink taffetas, with two rows of ruching on the bottom skirt. Second skirt of white spotted tulle, trimmed round with pink ribbon and fine white silk fringe. Low body of pink silk. Pelerine berth of guipure; bows on the shoulder of ribbon and silver tassels. The coiffure with this dress is a pouff of moss roses and white curled feathers, falling on the neck.

Robe of gold-colored moire. Tunis of black lace in deep festoons. Sash of black lace lined with taffetas, the ends floating behind. Pelerine of Chantilly lace.

A maize-colored moire, with splendid bouquets embroidered on each breadth—each bouquet appearing to be tied by ribbon in bright shades; the whole produced by the skill of the weaver. Upon each seam is a double mounting of Chantilly lace. Low body, with a fichu of lace covering slightly the shoulders, and crossed in front. Coiffure composed of flowers to match the bouquets on the dress, with a barbe of black lace. A charming robe of white grenadine, with fine stripes of pink, over a pink taffetas skirt, gracefully trimmed with fluted flounces, surmounted with chicorees placed at intervals, and forming deep festoons. In each festoon is a tuft or rose of pink ribbon. Low body, with frills a l'enfant. Sash of pink taffetas, with long ends fringed at the bottom. The coiffure is simple, being only small rosebuds placed here and there in the hair.

A robe, suitable for a ball dress for a young lady, is of white tarlatan, with six bouillonnes at the bottom of the skirt. A corselet, in six divisions, of blue taffetas, trimmed with a narrow chicoree, turning on the skirt over the bouillonnes. Low-drawn body. Coiffure: wreath of lobelias, with a full-blown rose on the left side.

Bonnets next claim our attention. With the winter season fashions will appear; but before winter—that is to say, before velvet becomes general in demand—we have autan, while the taffetas capotes, which are all the fashion now, and are ornamented with flowers. For example, upon a brownish grey capote—a color most in vogue at present—is placed a bunch of large purple velvet flowers, with grape, and ornaments of pearl beads.

A lilac silk capote may be trimmed with a wreath of violet heart's-ease, mixed with leaves placed all round the front, and under the crown, in lieu of a curtain.

Most bonnets now have, in place of a curtain, a narrow lace frill, bouillonnes, coques of ribbons, or wreaths of flowers. A branch of flowers placed on the side, and partly veiled by lase or bouillonnes, comprise the arrangement of these coquettish coiffures.

Bonnets become smaller and smaller, so much so that one is likely to exclaim:—"Is it possible they can fit any lady's head?" But when worn, we are constrained to say they are most graceful, and becoming to the face.

A white velvet is very elegant—the crown formed of a fanchon, cut in three points. A barbe of rich blonde is tied in a flat bow on the front, and the sides are trimmed with a branch of white and pink acacias, and bright green foliage. The inside is ruched with blonde. Two rows of beads turn over the front, and fasten a bundle of acacias.

A white tulle bonnet, embroidered with white beads. A bunch of flowers, composed of moss roses, heath with beads on the points, and daisies covered with dew, forms a pouff upon the front. A smaller bunch of the same flowers is placed behind instead of a curtain. These flowers are mixed with curled ribbon; the inside trimmed to match. Strings of white taffetas.

A black velvet bonnet; the front drawn, and the crown of black tulle, spotted with jet beads. An ornament of red velvet is placed on the crown, forming a point, and joining the strings, which are also of red velvet. A red flower, with long grey petals, ornaments the left side. The inside is trimmed with tulle.

A white satin drawn bonnet. Folds of terry velvet, divided by tulle, form the crown and small curtain. A fringe of forget-me-nots round the edge, fastened at the side under a bouquet of moss rose-buds. Roses and blond inside. Strings of white satin ribbon.

A violet-colored satin bonnet quilted, with beads at each point. An ostrich feather, encircled in a shower of beads, trims the front. In place of the curtain is a *jet* of white blond and black lace.

—The head of Jacques Latour, recently executed for murder, has been dug up by permission of the Prefect for the purpose of scientific experiments. It was already in an awful state of putrefaction. After the doctors have done with it, it is to be deposited in the museum of the town of Foix.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

The News—Evacuation of Washington, N. C.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 15.

We understand that our troops evacuated the town of Washington on Wednesday last, and it was occupied by the enemy perhaps on the same day. No advance in any other direction is apprehended at present. Our forces fell back from Plymouth to a point on the Roanoke River to watch the enemy's movements.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Around Richmond.

The lines below Richmond and Petersburg were quiet on yesterday. No papers which have reached us from the North contain anything relative to the calling out of a million of men by LINCOLN, and the statement was no doubt an erroneous one.

From the Valley.

General EARLY's army is still on this side of Winchester. Official despatches received last night state that SHERIDAN's army is intrenched between Newtown and Kernstown. MERRITT's and CUSTER's divisions of cavalry attacked General ROSSER on the 16th, but were repulsed and driven several miles, losing two hundred prisoners and a battle-flag. General ROSSER's command behaved very handsomely, particularly LOMAX's brigade, under Colonel PAYNE, and WICKHAM's, under Lieutenant-Colonel MORGAN. About the same time POWELL's Cavalry Division attacked MOUNTJOY's Brigade, at Cedarville, on the Front Royal road, and drove it across the river.

Mosby's Operations.

The enemy are still endeavoring to complete the railroad between Winchester and Harper's Ferry. An official despatch received at the War Department yesterday, states that the enemy are removing the track from the Manassas Gap to the Winchester railroad, and that since they had occupied the Manassas Gap Railroad Mosby had killed, wounded and captured over six hundred of their men and captured an equal number of horses.

The Night Surprise of the 30th ult.

A private letter, from a gallant soldier, speaks as follows of the bridging affair of the night of the 30th ultimo:—"We made a brilliant move on the company's packet line in our front. General FINNEGAN sent out a detachment from the second and Eighth Florida regiments, also one from the Eleventh Alabama. We moved noiselessly on the Yankee pickets, and then turned rapidly to the right and captured them as we went from post to post.

The surprise was splendid, and relieved a space of three-quarters of a mile. The Alabamians, who came up behind us, as we "broke the ice," as it were, turned to the left, and went down the Yankee picket line in the opposite direction, relieving a space fully as long as that we had relieved. Everything acted like a charm. Not a gun was fired on either side. Our boys came out loaded with the rich spoils of the Yankees, with which it seems they were most abundantly supplied; such as boots, blankets, india-rubbers, overcoats, bring-pans, caps, knapsacks, haversacks, &c. * * * * Generals MAHONE and FINNEGAN were both on our picket line, superintending the affair. To my own knowledge we captured all of three hundred prisoners."

Losses of Citizens in Rockingham.

The county court of Rockingham, Va., has ascertained, after a careful canvass of the county, the following losses inflicted upon the citizens by the incendiary and military charlatan, SHERIDAN:—

Losses.—Dwelling houses burned, 39; Barns burned, 400; Mills burned, 31; Fencing destroyed (miles), 100; Bushels of wheat destroyed, 71,000; Bushels of corn destroyed, 50,000; Tons of hay destroyed, 4223; Cattle carried off, 1700; Horses carried off, 1750; Sheep carried off, 4200; Hogs carried off, 3300; Factories burned, 3; Furnace burned, 1.

In addition to which, says the Rockingham *Register*, there was a large amount of farming utensils of every description destroyed, many of them of great value, such as MCCORMICK's reapers, threshing machines; also, house and kitchen furniture, money, bonds, plate, &c., &c. The whole loss is being estimated at the enormous sum of $25,500,000. This estimate is in Confederate prices, and should be reduced, we think, about one-fifth, in order to bring it to the Government standard.

Munchausenism.

The Petersburg *Express* of yesterday states that three of Gen. HAMPTON's scouts penetrated to the vicinity of Fort Powhatan, the latter part of last week, captured twenty-two Yankees, and safely brought off twenty-three of them, whom they delivered at the General's head quarters. Three of the prisoners managed to escape after capture in consequence of the paucity of the guard. Confederate scouts are active in GRANT's rear and give him a deal of trouble.

East Tennessee.

Recent reports bear evidence that military affairs in East Tennessee have assumed a more cheerful aspect. General BRECKINRIDGE has taken command in person, absentees are returning, new recruits daily arriving, more rigid discipline is being enforced, and all is united and harmony.

The disaster at Morristown was not as serious as at first reported. Just preceding the fight the main body of our troops were at Morristown, while Major G. W. LAY's (Twelfth battalion) cavalry was stationed at Bean's Station, twelve miles distant. It seems to have been the design of General VAUGHAN to fall back to Russellville before giving fight, where he would have had some advantage in position.

To this end, and with a view of concentrating his whole strength, Major LAY's command was ordered to the latter place, which order was promptly obeyed. But the enemy, in vastly superior force, brought on the attack at Morristown. General VAUGHAN, who is one of the "bravest of the brave," did everything in his power to repel the assaults. His efforts were unavailing. From some cause, his troops were panic-stricken, and retreated in much disorder towards Russellville. Major LAY now met the retreating forces at this point, with the enemy in hot pursuit, and within three hundred yards of our wagon train. He immediately ordered a charge upon the advancing column, to which his command gallantly responded, and succeeded in driving the Yankees back more than a half mile, thereby stopping the retreat, and saving the wagon train. They were highly complimented by the commanding general. The casualties in the battalion were two wounded, none killed or missing.

Gen. Sheridan's Army About Harrisonburg.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 15.

No doubt remains in our mind that the military authorities of the enemy desired to conceal the New York papers of the 10th instant, or that the reason of their intention to do so was the statement contained therein of SHERIDAN's movements. In the papers of the 12th, however, the same intelligence is found, but a careful suppression of distinct statement in the usual summaries of news. But the writer of an editorial in the *Herald* has divulged the whole story in the concluding paragraph of a long article, which probably escaped their notice. According to this writer the movement of SHERIDAN is the result or ordering from GRANT, and is part of a concocted campaign, based on the stunning speeches of DAVIS at Macon, Augusta, &c.

In these speeches, they maintain, the Confederate President gave authentic information of the military situation; told where the powder mills &c., were situated; where the Rebel armies were going; and developed the fact that the country south of Atlanta was defenseless. On their data SHERMAN and HARDEE marched unopposed to Savannah. SHERMAN is the sword to be plunged into the "victim," while GRANT and THOMAS hold it still, and "away goes SHERMAN" on to Augusta, and then to Charleston. SHERMAN, indeed, has an inclination to the "movable column;" he tried it and failed last winter in Mississippi, and failed this summer in Georgia; but next year he will manage him in Georgia and the Carolinas, if he runs there, is not for us to say; but it is likely enough that he will find lions in his path.

But what if this story is simply untrue? Information of another character leads to the belief that SHERMAN has been "pounded" for Charleston," nor even for Augusta, but that he is concentrating the best part of his army at Bridgeport. THOMAS is certainly collecting his forces at Pulaski, in Tennessee, and the idea of these Generals appears to be that they shall meet SHERMAN in advance while the other intercepts his retreat. The strategy is at least sufficiently interesting, and its promise attractive enough to distract SHERMAN away from those grand prospects opened to him by the press of New York. If any army is marching on Augusta from Atlanta it must be a small one, and until we shall hear positively from Southern sources, that such an advance has been made, we shall continue to be incredulous about this news.

Miscellaneous Matters.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 15.

SAFETY OF THE "FELIX HASKER."—An official despatch, received from Wilmington yesterday, announces the safe arrival at that port of the C. S. steamer *Felix Hasker* in that port. She was escaped by several United States blockaders as she made port.

LINCOLN'S ONE MILLION.—There is no confirmation of the story which came to us from Petersburg, that LINCOLN has called for a million more of men. The papers which we have received show that the report was without foundation.

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.—Sixteen shots were fired at the city on Wednesday night and eighteen on Thursday.

The Yankees are mounting a new gun reported to be of the Armstrong (seven mile) pattern, at Battery Wagner. They also continue hastily hauling ammunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

No change in the fleet is reported.

TO BE SOLD.—The State Military Works, located at Greenville, South Carolina, will be sold at auction on the 15th instant (to-day), by order of Governor BONHAM.

SORGHUM MOLASSES.—This article is selling in Yorkville, South Carolina, at three dollars per gallon. In Charlotte, North Carolina, it is selling for ten dollars per gallon. In Richmond, it is thirty dollars per gallon.

WISHING FOR PEACE.—The Albany (Ga.) *Patriot*, under the significant caption of "whining for peace," says: "Several persons have lately addressed a letter to the Vice-President and to Senator JOHNSON, requesting them to 'inaugurate a peace movement at the South'"—"If any of the men whose names are attached to the following letter have taken any part in the war, directly or indirectly, we do not know it. In fact, they are speculators, and having amassed large fortunes, are willing to retire with their plunder. We hope sincerely that these men may be conscripted and made to taste of the privations of the war before any step under their advice be taken for peace. We want no advice from speculators and sharpers about peace."

VOTE IN THE PRISONS.—A CLOSE RACE.—An opportunity was afforded the Yankees in the military prisons on Tuesday, of expressing their preference between the North ern candidates for the Presidency. The vote of the officers was:—

LINCOLN	276
MCCLELLAN	91

Among the non-commissioned officers and privates the majority for MCCLELLAN was 178; thus giving LINCOLN a majority of eight on the whole vote.—*Danville Register.*

—The principal of the Inland Revenue Department of England has just examined twenty-six samples of beer, of which twenty were adulterated. In fourteen of these samples he found the prohibited articles called grains of paradise—grams which, however fit for Eden, are by law unfit for beer. In one of the fourteen he found, besides the prohibited grains, a portion of tobacco; in two others, cocculus indicus was present in large and even dangerous quantities; two samples contained capsicum; and two others protosulphate of iron.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

A SOLDIER RESPITED.

THE CONTRABAND GOODS CASE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Charles Williams, of the 30th Regiment of United States Colored Troops, who was to have been hung at the Old Capitol prison to-day, for shooting a colored woman at Camp Casey, near Washington, on the 14th of last September, was respited to-day by President Lincoln for one week.

The sentence was read to Williams yesterday, which he received with but little outward signs of emotion. In consideration of the short time allowed the prisoner to prepare for eternity, the Rev. Dr. Garnett (colored) and Superintendent Wood called upon the President this morning, to intercede in Williams' behalf, and met with the success above stated.

The prisoner admits having committed the deed, but says that he did it while in a state of intoxication, and while he was not aware of what he was doing.

The Hamilton, county Easter case was up to-day before the military commission, and after the hearing of testimony in contradiction of the testimony of the Government scout, Pardon Worsley, who purchased the goods at Easter's, the case was adjourned for one week.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 18.—A fire in the business part of Marysville to-day destroyed property valued at $30,000.

The rainy season did not continue long enough to be of much benefit.

The steamer *Constitution* has arrived here.

The treasure shipments for the past few days amount to over half a million in gold.

All departments of trade are dull.

Arrived, ship *Mary Ogden* from New York.

FROM PORT ROYAL, S. C.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The steamer *Fulton*, from Port Royal on the 15th, has arrived. A fleet of steamers, from Fortress Monroe, with 10,000 Rebel prisoners, to be exchanged at Savannah, were at Hilton Head on the 15th, dying at the rate of four and five daily.

The 7th instant was duly celebrated at Port Royal as the anniversary of the capture of that place by the Unionists.

FROM KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

NEW YORK, November 18.—The steamship *Montezuma*, from Kingston, Jamaica, on the 9th inst., arrived at this port to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Cumberland preferred, 60; Illinois Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 70; New York Central, 120½; Reading, 134½; Hudson River, 119; Canton Company, 57½; Missouri 6s, 80; Erie, 75½; Ohio Certificates, 34¼; Treasury 7 30s, 112; 10-40s, 98; 5-20s, 104; coupon 6s, 106½.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Rebel General Early in Full Retreat from the Valley—The Enemy Between Fisher's Hill and Strasburg—The Union and Rebel Losses in the Recent Cavalry Affair—More Murders by Moseby's Men, Etc. Etc.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, November 15.—The enemy is still in considerable force between Fisher's Hill and Strasburg, his cavalry hovering along our immediate front and flank. His strength, all told, is estimated at about twenty thousand men.

Our new position has been greatly strengthened by the erection of earthworks and rifle-pits, and should Early attempt an offensive movement in force he will find himself in a trap.

Our losses in the cavalry brush of Saturday will amount to about one hundred and seventy. The enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is more than double that number. Over one hundred and fifty prisoners alone were taken. The Rebel General LOMAX lost several of his staff officers killed and wounded. The body of his Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, fell into our hands. Prisoners say that General Wickham, commanding a brigade in Lomax's Division, was severely wounded.

EARLY IN RETREAT.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, November 16.—The wily, persevering Early, surprised and baffled by the celerity and skilfulness of General Sheridan's movements, is again in full retreat towards Staunton with his whole force, and we have probably heard the last of him and his army in the valley for the winter, at least.

Deserters who came in last night state that the Rebel force which was encamped near Fisher's Hill broke camp Sunday morning, leaving only a slight picket force along Cedar creek, which was withdrawn during Sunday night.

These deserters say that it was fully believed in the Rebel camp that one or two corps of General Sheridan's army had been sent out of the valley to reinforce Grant, and that that was Sheridan's reason for falling back from Cedar creek. The spirits of the hungry Rebels at once began to rise at the prospect of an easy conquest of our provision train and the complete overthrow of our army.

Early, in fact, promised his army that they should winter in Winchester; but, alas! for Jubal's calculations, instead of finding the army of his easy dreams, he found it stronger than ever, and full of fight. His cavalry, to their sorrow, which came to grief, satisfied him that it would be madness to risk another battle, and so he incontinently skedaddled.

STRENGTH OF EARLY'S ARMY.

In my despatch of yesterday I stated that the strength of Early's force was estimated at about twenty thousand. It was greater. He had not less than from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand men of all arms of the service. Several thousand of his army were mounted conscripts, whom he hoped to arm with captured muskets. He did not have much artillery.

THE REBEL COLONEL MARSHALL KILLED.

In the cavalry skirmish on Saturday the Rebel Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Marshall, a grandson of Chief Justice Marshall, was killed within a mile of his residence. The Rebels also lost other valuable officers in the affair.

DISLOYAL FEMALES SENT THROUGH THE UNION LINES.

Quite a number of disloyal women from Winchester passed through the lines this morning on their way South. They are charged with corresponding with the enemy by the underground line. More of the disloyal vixens, it is said, are to be sent to the same destination.

CAVALRY SKIRMISH.

A slight skirmish occurred yesterday, near Luray, between a party of General Powell's cavalry and a small force of Rebel cavalry, who were foraging in the vicinity. The Rebels were driven in the direction of Mount Jackson. He wounded and captured several of the party, without the loss of a man on our side.

OPERATIONS OF MOSBY'S GUERILLAS.

WINCHESTER, Va., November 16.—This morning a detachment of seventeen men belonging to the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, with despatches to Colonel S. Edwards, commandant of the post, were attacked by one hundred and fifty of Mosby's guerillas at the intersection of the Martinsburg and Charleston roads.

Two of the men were killed, three wounded, and the balance captured. Two of the wounded have since died. The guerillas also captured a newsboy with a wagon load of newspapers, which they confiscated. Colonel Edwards, who was near the scene of the occurrence at the time, immediately sent to Winchester for a cavalry force, which is now in pursuit of the guerillas.

GUERILLA DECEITS AND BARBARITIES.

MARTINSBURG, November 17.—On the 15th, Moseby's men, dressed in Union clothing, met some of the 2d Regular Cavalry on the road, and accosting them familiarly with "How are you, boys?" rode along with them a mile or two, when having properly disposed themselves for the purpose, drew their pistols and shot ten of the party in cold blood. They fled during the consternation which ensued, and were not taken.

CAPTURE OF TWENTY-FIVE CAVALRY BY MOSBY'S MEN.

On the next day some twenty-five of the 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry were attacked by one hundred and fifty of Mosby's men, and two killed, two wounded, and the rest captured. They were on their way from Harper's Ferry to Winchester. —*New York Herald.*

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PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 11, 1864.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned until FRIDAY, November 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

Pepper Boxes—army standard.
Pegged Pootees—army standard.
Rubber Tent Blankets—army standard.
Forage Caps, do
Company Letters, do
Hat Cords for Cavalry, do
do Infantry, do
do Artillery, do

Also, for the immediate delivery, according to sample, at the following material for trimmings:—

¾-inch Worsted Lace—Yellow and Scarlet.
10-B Linen Machine Thread—No. 60 and No. 70.
W. B. do do No. 16.
Cotton Spool Thread—White and Black, No. 24 and No. 30.
Twist silk.
Vest Buttons—Eagle, Brass.
Suspender Buttons—Metal.
Shirt do do
Horse do do
Tent do Wood.
Tent slides, do
¾-inch Rings—Harness.
White Marline.
Bayonet Frog, 1-inch.
White Cotton Twine—Five-fold.
Baling Twine—Flax.
Beeswax.
Buttons.
Samples of the standard articles may be seen at the Office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspector Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal, and the parties therein must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Friday, November 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, November 26, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts, and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address to

Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Cincinnati Depot.

11-16 6t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals are invited, until 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

THREE HUNDRED (300) BARRELS OF CORN MEAL, to be delivered at the Government warehouse in Georgetown, or at the wharves or railroad depots in Washington, D. C., at such time as the Government may direct, after five days' notice.

The Corn Meal to be delivered in good sound flour barrels, each containing one hundred and ninety-six (196) pounds, to be fresh ground, and of good merchantable quality, and will be inspected and tested before it is received.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

Bids to be addressed, as stated, to Major JOHN P. TAGGART, Depot of Washington, and endorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal."

S. C. GREENE,
11-15 5t Captain and C. S. V.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, November 19, 1864, for the immediate delivery, at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—

2000 (two thousand) Wagon Tompees, not waxed.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME,
11-15 3t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 232 Third street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, for Five Hundred (500) Tons of Long and Short Hay, will be received at this office until Monday, Nov. 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

Bids must be accompanied by an oath of allegiance (unless the bidder has one on file in this office) and the following affidavit signed by two responsible persons, whose solvency must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States Attorney.

The Hay must be newly baled, and delivered in Washington or Alexandria, free of all expense to the Department, as may be required. It will be rigidly inspected before it is accepted, and none but good merchantable Hay will be received.

Parties to whom awards may be made must at once enter into contract, and give bonds equal in amount to one half of the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his sureties.

Awards will in no case be made to any person who has heretofore failed to fulfill his contracts with the Government, nor will proposals of disloyal parties be considered.

The right to reject proposals is reserved by the Government.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids to respond to their names.

The delivery of the Hay must commence within fifteen (15) days from the execution of the contract, and be completed by the fifteenth day of January, 1865.

Upon the completion of the contract, the Hay will be paid for by such vouchers as the Government may furnish.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Hay," and be addressed to

E. T. BRIDGES,
11-18-6t Captain C. S. V.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, November 22, 1864, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, of the following articles, viz.:—

2000 (two thousand) Wagon Tompees, not waxed.

All of the above described to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, Chief Quartermaster.

GEORGE R. ORME,
11-16-3t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 232 Third street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, for Five Hundred (500) Tons of Long and Short Hay, will be received at this office until Monday, Nov. 28, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

Bids must be accompanied by an oath of allegiance (unless the bidder has one on file in this office) and the following affidavit signed by two responsible persons, whose solvency must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States Attorney.

The Hay must be newly baled, and delivered in Washington or Alexandria, free of all expense to the Department, as may be required. It will be rigidly inspected before it is accepted, and none but good merchantable Hay will be received.

Parties to whom awards may be made must at once enter into contract, and give bonds equal in amount to one half of the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his sureties.

Awards will in no case be made to any person who has heretofore failed to fulfill his contracts with the Government, nor will proposals of disloyal parties be considered.

The right to reject proposals is reserved by the Government.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids to respond to their names.

The delivery of the Hay must commence within fifteen (15) days from the execution of the contract, and be completed by the fifteenth day of January, 1865.

Upon the completion of the contract, the Hay will be paid for by such vouchers as the Government may furnish.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Hay," and be addressed to

E. T. BRIDGES,
11-18-6t Captain C. S. V.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HIDES, TALLOW, HOOFS, HORNS, CHUCKS, SHINS, AND TONGUES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, D. C., November 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until the 30th day of November, 1864, to deliver A. M., for Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues of all Government Cattle slaughtered within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, for four months from the commencement of the contract.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

The contractor shall be liable for all the hides, tallow, hoofs, horns, chucks, shins, and tongues, coming from all the Government certificate slaughtered, unless it can be made satisfactory to appear to the Subsistence Department that all due exertion, diligence, and care was made to obtain said articles.

A transmit will be required every ten days in Government funds.

The bids will state the amount per animal, for the articles referred to, and be accompanied by the following guarantee, certificate, affidavits of each guarantor, and oath of allegiance.

Blank forms can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

PROPOSALS.

I, ——, of the State of ——, county of ——, offer, per head, for all Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, Shins, and Tongues of Government Cattle killed within the ancient limits of the District of Columbia, during the —— months, (the amount to be in words and figures), subject to all the conditions of the advertisement here with specified.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——, are hereby jointly and severally bound with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— shall be accepted, that he will, within five days after the acceptance of said bid, sign a contract according thereto, and will enter into and execute said contract, and that we will become his surety on a bond, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the performance of his contract in conformity with the terms of his proposal, and that in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract, under the term of the advertisement dated November 16, 1864, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer made by the said —— ——— in the foregoing proposal and the next lowest responsible formal bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: } Given under our hands and seals, this —— day of ——, 186—. [SEAL] [SEAL]

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

To which each guarantor must make and append the following:

OATH.

"State of ——, county of ——, before me, ——, —— a —— in and for the county and State aforesaid, personally appeared ——, one of the sureties on the guarantee of ——, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says he is worth —— dollars over all just debts and liabilities, the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

"Subscribed and sworn before me, this —— day of ——, 186—, in presence of ——."

No bid to be considered unless made out in conformity with the above form, and are accompanied by the foregoing guarantee, certificate, and affidavits.

All bidders must forward with their proposals an oath of allegiance, taken before a Justice of the Peace or other officer who shall open the bids, and no proposals not fully complying with the foregoing requirements, as well in fact as in form, will be considered or regarded as a proposal within the meaning of this advertisement.

The contractor will be held accountable for the Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chunks, &c., one week after the animals have been severed.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids to respond to their names, and all bids must be endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Hides, Tallow, Hoofs, Horns, Chucks, &c." and be directed to the undersigned at

G. BELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and C. S.

11-16-7t

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until MON